10 PAGES.

The New-York Times.

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VOL. XLII...NO. 13,107. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CRIPPLED SHIPS COME IN

DEATH LIST OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S STORM INCREASED.

All Hands Were Swept Overboard from the Fishing Schooner Melinda Wood, and Five Were Drowned—The Three Survivors Brought to This City with Broken Limbs—Only One Man Saved from the Schooner Narragansett—Tales of Suffering—How Panther Went Down.

A section of the storm-battered fleet which which was exposed to the cyclone of Wednesday night limped into harbor yesterday, some of the vessels with depleted crews, and nearly all crippled by the desperate struggle against a storm which might have swamped an old-time frigate had she been exposed to its fury.

A few vessels, a very few—which, as they straggled slowly up the bay, reminded one of the unscathed remnants of a bullet-shattered regiment—came into port with no scars of the encounter to exhibit, but even these had had enough of Atlantic cyclones, and their crews, if they had a choice in the matter, would as soon face the blazing end of a Gatling gun as undergo a like experience.

The others brought in their shattered bulwarks and splintered masts as mute witnesses to the violence of the storm out where it had full sweep. Some were compelled to flee before it. Others dragged their anchors and drifted so near the breakers that only the providential appearance of the angel of the off-shore wind saved them from utter destruction.

Whatever may be urged against this storm, its failures and shortcomings, it cannot be denied that it gave fair warning of its coming. There was nothing underhand about it; it was too big, vigorous, and robust for that. It did not sneak upon its victims unawares, but came with its cloud banners flying and its light artillery booming from the heavens. The foamless swells which rolled from out the southward gave unmistakable warnings of its advance, and no one who ought to have been in charge of a vessel could have failed to appreciate these hints or to know that the Storm King was at hand.

There were many experiences to relate yesterday. That of the fishing schooner Melinda Wood, however, is a fair sample of what boats anchored in exposed places had to undergo.

In the first place, the Ridge Shoal, which stretches its length off Barnegat, was no place for a vessel to anchor on Wednesday night. But Capt. Petersen, who was in charge, did not heed the warning conveyed by a barometer in the dumps and the ominous pall which was overspreading the heavens from the southward.

When the boats were all in for the night he cast anchor there, but had reason to regret his choice of a berth before the next day dawned.

Night came on with a dreary soughing of the wind through the naked spars. The gusts grew gradually heavier, and about 10 o'clock the little boat seemed on the verge of jumping the masts out, so violently did she pitch over the spray-capped ridges. Her motions became so lively that sleep was out of the question, and all hands assembled on deck. They had to cling to the rigging for support, so swiftly did the buoyant craft spring at the toppling cliffs and then sink into the foaming vortex as the wave underran her keel.

The wind was streaming from east-northeast, and it seemed to the crew only a question of time when the cable would have to part. There was nothing to be done except to cut away the mast, but before this could be accomplished an Alp-like ridge of water came hissing toward the boat directly from the south. Before the men's faces had time to blanch, the boat was leaning upon the mountainous slope. Over she went until her lee rail was immersed, and then, while sprawling on her beam ends, the wave toppled clean over her decks.

Every living soul on board was swept overboard. The masts, unable to withstand the terrific strain, also went by the board, and, relieved of her burden of spars, the hulk righted as the wave rolled away to the northward.

Seven men were clinging to the ends of rigging and broken spars as the boat lifted her dripping bulwarks above the water. Somehow they all managed to scramble back on board, but had hardly regained the sloping deck before another curling monster broke over the drowning craft.

Half fainting and breathless from their struggle in the water, five of the crew were unable to withstand its onset and were whirled away.

Capt. Peterson was dashed down the hatchway, where he lay stunned and bleeding. He is the narrator of this story, but what immediately followed he is unable to say. A wave which deluged the hold brought him to consciousness again. He staggered upon the deck, but found it wholly deserted. The night was as black as a coal pocket, but there was enough light thrown from the foam girt hull, which was plunging into the boiling caldrons and dashing the spray from her bows as she sprang at the on-rushing waves, to see that no living thing was aboveboard.

It was impossible to stand on the crazy deck without holding on to something, and, as the waves were washing clean over the vessel, it was with the utmost difficulty that the Captain made his way below again. He was attracted there by something which sounded like a groan, and when he reached the cabin he found two of his men who had crawled to that recess after being swept overboard for the second time. One had fallen down the hatchway after crawling back on board and was suffering with a broken thigh.

The Captain attempted to aid him, but found that his own arm was broken. The other man was severely injured, and, taken all in all, there was not a man of the three who could render any assistance to the little craft in her fight against the storm-swept Atlantic.

Fortunately for the survivors, no aid was needed. The anchor seemed to have securely imbedded itself, the cable was stout, and the loss of the tophamper had materially lessened the schooner's resistance to the wind. Her wild dance over the surges still continued, but the midnight fury had gone out of the gale. The cable was being badly chafed, but the faithful metal held, and shortly after daylight a cruising pilot boat came near and offered a tow to the dismantled hulk. When the boat reached the city all three men were taken to a hospital to have their injuries cared for.

Equally exciting, but attended with better luck, was the experience of the schooner Eva R. The vessel was at anchor off Squan Inlet when the cyclone swept that way. The one anchor which was down began to drag, and another was let go. That, too, parted its cable and the jib was hoisted in an endeavor to claw off the shore.

The sail went into ribbons as soon as it was exposed to the blast. Orders were then given to hoist the foresail. The sail slatted violently against the mast, then filled as the boat's head paid off. For one moment it was rigid as a sheet of iron, but just as it began to pile the foam around the schooner's bow it split with a noise like thunder, and within a moment only tattered remnants of the sail were whipping the gaff and boom.

The mainsail, close reefed, was next tried. That piece of canvas held, the head of the jib, which was still intact, was shown to the blast, and the vessel gradually crawled away from the dangerous lee. A shift of wind enabled her to clear the point in safety. She reached this port yesterday under her own canvas.

One other was the diminutive craft J. R. Hinckley. The Hinckley is the smallest boat of the fishing fleet, measuring about twenty tons. She had Capt. Marsh and four men on board when the cyclone struck her. She was then anchored off Barnegat, sixteen miles from that point. Her cable parted.

The boat went upon her beam ends, and everything that was movable went overboard. She righted finally, but there was so much water swashing about her decks that it was found necessary to knock away the bulwarks in order to let it out.

The schooner by this time had drifted very near the shore. The foresail was hoisted, and when that went the way that many a better piece of canvas has gone, the mainsail was tried. The boat was enabled to ride out the gale without further damage.

The schooner Laughing Water succeeded in bringing her hull into port, but that was about all there was left of her. She chose an anchorage off Squan, when most other craft, having a due regard for safety, were seeking more sequestered nooks.

On board were Capt. Miller and a crew of ten men. When she began to go shoreward before the cyclone's breath, an additional anchor was let go. That parted its cable, and a spare one which was found on board was fastened to the end of the chain and dropped over the side. The schooner continued to drift, and the grappling irons of the dories were used.

As a last resort it was determined to cut away the masts, and the axe was applied to the stays. That relieved the strain and the anchors held. The boats were washed away by the seas which flooded the decks, and it was found necessary to throw everything overboard to prevent the vessel from foundering. She reached port yesterday a wreck.

There were many pitiable stories told yesterday of suffering and loss of life. One of these was brought by Pilot Stephen Cooper of pilot boat J. D. Harrison. The Harrison picked up a man who was clinging to a broken spar, and who proved to be the only survivor of the schooner Narragansett, Capt. Chase, bound from Philadelphia for Wareham, Mass. He is Henry Suza, a Portuguese seaman. He said he had been clinging to the spar seven hours when rescued. The Narragansett was a three-masted schooner of 239 tons. A. D. Warner is her owner.

The American schooner Elbridge Souther of Thomaston, Me., bound for Demerara from this port, put back yesterday. She was disabled by the cyclone, and a wave which swept over the deck threw the Captain, A. L. Seavy, so violently against the bulwarks that he died soon afterward. He leaves a wife and four children in Glenmore, Me. The body was buried at sea. The schooner returned in tow of the tug W. J. McCaldin.

The James Baird, a Philadelphia schooner, was dismasted by the storm and put into this port yesterday for repairs. Her commander, Capt. Mullen, had his leg broken and his shoulder dislocated. He was taken to hospital.

The British ship Orealla, 133 days out from Calcutta, encountered the cyclone on Aug. 23. The seas smashed her wheelhouse, washed away her side lights, and carried everything movable from her decks overboard. The transatlantic steamships Trave and Columbia, which yesterday reached port, encountered the cyclone, but rode it out without sustaining any material damage.

The Philadelphia and Reading coal steamer Reading, with barge Schuylkill in tow, bound from Philadelphia for Boston, put in here yesterday for repairs. The tow encountered the cyclone off Fire Island. The barge sprang a leak and sustained other damage. The Norwegian bark Propheta, from Demerara, also put into port with most of her tophamper gone.

The tugboat George W. Pride, with six loaded scows in tow, went to sea early Thursday morning. Yesterday the scows were decorating the Jersey coast. No lives were lost.

The steamship Lizzie Henderson, which sailed from this port for Philadelphia on Aug. 23, was sighted off the Highlands late last night. Subsequently she passed the Hook in tow. It is supposed that her machinery is disabled.

LOSS OF THE TUG PANTHER.

A Survivor's Graphic Story—Only One More Body Recovered.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 25.—The enormous breakers rolled in on the beach today amid the brilliant sunshine with relentless and irresistible force, but only one more victim of Wednesday night's terrible storm was cast ashore. It proved to be the body of Andrew Johnson, one of the seamen of the ill-fated ocean tug Panther.

The Panther had only one barge, the Lykens Valley, in tow, and not two, as at first reported. The barge was manned by a Captain and three men. The tug's crew consisted of sixteen men, including the Captain, as follows:

CUMMINGS, EDWIN, fireman, 2,656 Richmond Street, Philadelphia.
DAILEY, WILLIAM, steward, 2,545 Salmon Street, Philadelphia.
ENGLAND, VICTOR, seaman, 2,550 Richmond Street, Philadelphia.
ERICKSON, KARL, seaman, 2,550 Richmond Street, Philadelphia.
FIELD, FRANK, messboy, residence unknown.
JOHNSON, OTTO M., second mate, 3,125 Clifton Street, Philadelphia.
JOHANSEN, ARVID, seaman, 2,250 Richmond Street, Philadelphia.
JOHNSON, ANDREW, seaman, 2,564 Richmond Street, Philadelphia.
JEFFREYS, ELY, fireman, 231 Huntingdon Street, Philadelphia.
LARSSEN, FREDERICK, seaman, residence unknown.
MOORE, HENRY C., engineer, 3563 Memphis Street, Philadelphia.
NEWLOVE, JOHN R., mate, 1520 Swan Street, Philadelphia.
PLOTOMEY, WILLIAM, coal passer, 2618 Richmond Street, Philadelphia.
PIERSON, GEORGE W., Captain, 131 East Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia.
SMITH, ALBERT, assistant engineer, 2541 Clearfield Street, Philadelphia.
WILHALIE, FRANK, fireman, 2656 Richmond Street, Philadelphia.

The crew of the barge Lykens Valley were:

ALBE, ROBERT, engineer, Newark, N. J.
BLODGETT, HIRAM, cook, North Brooksville, Me.
RIDEOUT, PETER, deckhand, native of Newfoundland; address unknown.
SYLVESTER, ALFRED F., Captain, 42 Prospect Street, Somerville, Mass.

Of the twenty men thus comprising the crews of the two vessels, up to the present three only have been rescued alive. Albert Smith, the assistant engineer, who, being a tremendously powerful man, recovered sufficiently from the buffeting he received from the angry sea, to journey last night to New-York in the company of Dr. Nicoll of Newburg. He spent the night at the Grand Union Hotel, and this morning was sent to his home in Philadelphia, his fare paid and $25 in his pocket.

The other survivors are Edwin Cummings, a fireman, who is at the villa of Frederick Baker, and Victor England, an able seaman, who is enjoying the hospitality of Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas.

Both the rescued men are badly bruised, especially England, who is a Russian Finn, and can hardly speak a word of English. Cummings was born in Rockland, Me. He is a very bright and intelligent fellow. He will probably return home to Philadelphia to-morrow.

Four bodies have been recovered altogether, including the one thrown up today. They have been identified as those of First Mate John B. Newlowfe, Fireman Frank Wilhalie, Coalpasser William Plotomey, and Seaman Andrew Johnson.

The bodies are lying at Undertaker Jennings's morgue. Unless claimed by friends of the men within three days, Coroner John Nugent of Suffolk County, who presided at the inquests, has ordered that they be buried here.

When Edwin Cummings, the rescued fireman, was seen at Mr. Baker's residence by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES this afternoon, he told the following graphic story of the last voyage and wreck of the Panther, and the thrilling experiences of her crew and his providential escape:

"I live at Port Richmond, near Philadelphia, and first shipped as fireman aboard the Panther two months ago. We left Port Richmond on Monday morning last, bound for Newburyport, Mass., and having in tow the collier barge Lykens Valley. She was empty, and had four men aboard. There were sixteen, all told, aboard the steamer, including Capt. Pierson. We had very rough weather from the start, quite a gale blowing, with a heavy southeast swell rolling in. Monday night the sea was all afire and big clouds were all over the sky.

"I said to the Chief Engineer that I thought we were going to have a pretty tough storm. He replied: 'Well, either there has been an awful bad one or we're a going to get it.'

"It blew very hard all Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning there was a tremendous gale and a big sea got up. Toward nightfall we began to ship heavy seas, and the barge especially got a terrible drubbing.

"The storm increased in fury during the night, and at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning it was something terrible. All of us knew we were in great danger.

"At 6:30 the mainsail went by the board. All hands went to work to rig up another sail abaft the smokestack, and this staid for a while. Several of the crew now wanted the Captain to put into Sandy Hook Bay, but he refused to do so. About 7 o'clock I was raking up one of the fires, when a frightful sea struck us and smashed in the engine house.

"I heard the Chief sing out, 'Oh, my God, we're done for now!' The room was filled with steam and I groped my way up on deck.

"Another fireman, Eli Jeffries, whom we called 'Pop,' was thrown back into the fireroom and badly hurt, but he scrambled on deck. As the boat was becoming unmanageable, we set to work to unbend our fore staysail, and tried to nail it over the broken side of the engine house so that we might keep them going. The wind, however, kept tearing the sail into ribbons.

"Then the Captain determined to cut loose from the barge, and we headed more out to sea, thinking if we kept her head to the sea the tug might ride out the gale.

"After we had all climbed into the rigging the seas kept coming mountain high, sweeping clean over the boat. It took the men off the rigging like flies. The mate and myself were way up in the mainmast rigging he to leeward and I to windward.

"We saw every other man aboard go over. In the last batch, taken off by an awful sea, were four—two of the seamen, the Chief Engineer, and the lamp trimmer. The Captain had long since been carried away.

"This left the mate and myself the only living souls aboard. He said to me: 'Cummings, my lad, keep cool, its our turn next. Perhaps we'll get to shore, but we've got to take chances. Keep cool my boy.'

"A huge roller broke over us and took him off just then. The waves fell on me again and again as if there were a hundred ropes pulling at every limb in my body. My wrist, as I hung with one hand only, was terribly strained.

"I knew I couldn't hold on much longer, and when the next sea smashed over us, I had to let go. The next thing I knew, when I shook myself in the water, the mate was close by me, swimming. We were about twenty fathoms away from the tug, and when we were lifted on the top of each wave we could see her mainmast, and even notice her settling. The mate sung out:

"'We'll make it all right,' as near as I could understand him, and then he was carried out of sight.

"'I saw Billy Daly and the little mess boy. They were swimming with planks across their chests. I then got hold of the top of the pilot house, which had been washed away, and floated on this for a long time. It suddenly turned over, and I remember no more till I came to ashore in the hands of my kind friends here."

A generous subscription has been made by the cottagers for the survivors.

A dispatch from Philadelphia to THE NEW-YORK TIMES states that most of the men have wives and families in that city. The assistant engineer arrived there today and told a story which tallies with the fireman Cummings in all the principal details. He states that William Dailey, the steward, had his leg broken by being struck with a part of the pilot house.

When the tug went down both anchors were out, the Captain thinking he could hold her before the wind. Engineer Smith is about forty-five years of age, and has a family living in Port Richmond, Philadelphia. Capt. Pierson has long been in the service of the Reading Company. He leaves a wife and one child living at Port Richmond.

DAMAGE ON LONG ISLAND.

Summer Hotels Wrecked—Gallant Rescue at Far Rockaway.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 25.—The Long Island coast for its entire length is piled high with wreckage which the incoming tide has swept ashore. Evidences are plentiful that the ocean must have been the scene of countless wrecks and partial wrecks during the great storm of Wednesday night.

Gangs of workmen are laboring at all points along the ocean front and inland clearing away the débris, and the island is slowly righting itself. The incoming trains from all over the island are filled with New-York people who have cut short their vacations. The Summer hotel keepers, usually sanguine, admit that the storm will have the effect of ending the season earlier than usual.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 25.—The rescue of Patrick Craig by Stephen Stillwaggon, during the great storm, is a story of heroism which is the talk of the place. Matt Raynor, a swimmer on the beach, was associated with Stillwaggon in the rescue. They were both on the outer beach during the storm. Craig, his wife and little girl were in the house in which they have lived all Summer. Death seemed imminent either from the raging waves or the falling of timber. The two young men realized the danger and prepared to save those in peril. There was not a boat on that side, but with undaunted courage the two young men plunged into the water and struck out for the mainland. The inlet was full of wreckage and floating timber. A terrific current was running westward, but against these odds the young men battled.

They reached this side, found a boat, and started back on an unusually perilous journey. They were swamped twice, but pushed on until at last they were rewarded by seeing Mrs. Craig, with her little one in her arms, step upon solid earth out of the reach of the hungry sea.

The storm has hastened the end of the season. The departures yesterday and today were very heavy. At Rockaway Beach thousands viewed the ravages of the storm. The highway between this place and the beach is badly washed out. The bridge over Norton's Creek is very dangerous and may go at any high tide. Much damage was done at Rockaway Park.

WRECKS ALONG THE JERSEY COAST.

Men Picked Up After Being Seventeen Hours in the Water.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 25.—The pilot boat E. C. Knight this morning brought here Engineer Albert Stillwell and Seaman Charles Olsen of the foundered Relief Ship No. 37. They were picked up by the pilot boat last evening about twenty miles from Cape May.

The men were clinging to wreckage. Olsen was picked up about an hour later than Stillwell. Stillwell says that another of the foundered ship's crew was with him on a floating hatch, but was washed off and lost.

The ship foundered at about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning. Two heavy seas coming in opposite directions struck her and turned her upside down. Her boats were lost before she sank. Olsen and Stillwell had been afloat about seventeen hours when picked up, and both were in an exhausted condition. The others on board the vessel when she sank, all of whom are believed to have been drowned, were Mate Selover, Seaman Richardson, and Williams, the cook.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 25.—The fishing smack Mary F. Kelly, which was wrecked here Thursday morning, lies high and dry on the beach. Her hull is in good condition, and an attempt will be made to float her and take her to a dry dock for repairs.

The bodies of the Captain and the two sailors who were drowned have not been recovered. The body of the steward, Walter Williams, which was found in the hold of the schooner, is at the morgue. Unless his relatives or friends put in an appearance to-morrow Founder Bradley will have the body buried in the sailors' plot at Mount Prospect Cemetery. The body will be placed in the grave of the sailor boy who was washed ashore here a few years ago and buried by Mr. Bradley, who also erected a handsome monument over the grave. The funeral services to-morrow will be held in a public square, and Mr. Bradley has arranged to have the Salvation Army conduct them.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Aug. 25.—Capt. Edwards of Life-Saving Station No. 2 reports finding the body of an unknown man on the beach about a mile north of the station. The body was dressed in a bathing suit.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 25.—The beach at this place, from West End to North Long Branch, is strewn with débris from yesterday's storm. Farmers from the interior of the country are carrying away wagon loads of the débris to be used for kindling wood during the Winter.

Mosaics Shattered in the Gale.

During the storm last Wednesday night an accident happened at the new building of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street, which will entail a loss of fully $50,000 on the company.

The parapet walls inclosing the central court of the building were inclosed with a heavy iron picket railing set into the heavy stone coping and covered with a sheet-iron screen. This entire railing, including the sheet-iron screen and every slab of the coping, was picked up by the wind and plunged down ten stories into the cellar.

At the fourth story was the heavy skylight, formed of inch-thick glass set in heavy iron trusses. Underneath this was a dome of stained glass resting on a costly Florentine mosaic in emblematic designs, which extended downward to the ground floor and formed the grand hallway for the landing of a hundred-thousand-dollar stairway.

Dome, mosaics, and stairway landing floors and ornaments of every description, including quantities of costly Mexican onyx, were completely wrecked. The damage will take months to repair, as the mosaics were made in Italy and will have to be replaced by others brought from the same place.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN BATTLE.

Galanists in Mexico Repulsed—Total of Forty-five Men Killed.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Aug. 25.—A serious fight took place yesterday between armed bodies of opposing political parties at Puerto del Armen, near Nadodores.

The Galanists were the attacking party, but were repulsed with severe loss. They were led by Andres Fuente, Jefe Politico, at Monclova. The opposition forces were commanded by Emilo Garranzar. The total number of killed on both sides is forty-five.

Gov. Reyes is at Monclova, and has released all the political prisoners. He was expected here to-morrow, but the serious condition of affairs in the region may cause him to prolong his stay.

Gen. Francisco Trevino, with 750 men, is a short distance from Pedras Negras awaiting the arrival of Gov. Reyes.

Manuel Rosas, Jefe Politico of this district, arrived in Pedras Negras this morning and attempted to release all the oppositionists confined in jail.

The latter, however, refused to accept their liberty. The prisoners say they will remain in jail until Gov. Reyes comes.

A report reaches here of a serious fight between the Federal troops and the Cardenas men at a point on the road from Santa Rosa to Abosola. The fight took place this afternoon, and it is said there were not less than 120 men, mostly soldiers, left dead upon the field. It is expected that Trevino will enter Piedras Negras.

MORE THAN HE BARGAINED FOR.

Mr. Haynes's Unsuccessful Attempt to Elope with His Neighbor's Wife.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 25.—There was an unusual and thrilling scene at the Tennessee Midland Railroad station at Lexington, Tenn., this morning when the train was about to pull out for this city. Mrs. Gunther and Mr. Haynes, neighbors, were on hand with ten children with intent to get away from domestic infelicities. Mrs. Gunther had six children and Mr. Haynes four.

Before they could get aboard the husband of the woman reached the scene and set to work to dissuade her from her purpose. She turned a deaf ear to his entreaties, and in the meantime, Haynes, his children, and four of the Gunther brood were aboard. The train's time was about up, and it began to look as though the elopement would go through, whereupon Gunther grabbed two of his favorite children and held them.

The train pulled out leaving them and the mother and father on the platform. Haynes, his own four children, and four of his neighbor's flock were passengers to this city. Now the would-be eloper is going around trying to get somebody to take his undesirable surplus.

Intended Husband Failed to Appear.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Mary Shacklett, seventy-two years old, whose home is in Philadelphia, came to Chicago on Wednesday to meet and marry a California man with whom she had been corresponding. He failed to appear, and last night she went to the police station for safety and to protect her $90 cash and $2,000 worth of diamonds.

Mrs. Shacklett comes of one of Virginia's best families, and her ancestry extends back to the Revolutionary period. Her husband, who died six years ago, was a nephew of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War under President Lincoln, and was also a relative of Wade Hampton of North Carolina.

The name of her intended husband, Mrs. Shacklett said, is J. K. Landers, a traveling man, who lives in San Francisco and whom she met last Spring in New-Orleans.

No More Fever Cases Reported.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 25.—The Brunswick Board of Health bulletin to-day announced that there was not a case of fever in the city, nor was there a suspicious case. The Cox child is six miles in the country. Its condition is hopeful.

Work at the camps of detention at Waynesville is progressing rapidly.

BACK AT PUSH-CARTS AGAIN

DEVERY'S POLACK-PEDDLER ANARCHISTS VERY QUIET.

Superintendent Byrne's Return Has Stopped the Incendiary Speeches—The Acting District Attorney Consulted, and, It Is Said, Warrants Have Been Issued for the Arrest of Some of the Loud-Mouthed Leaders—Keeping Longshoremen in Order.

Shirt-sleeved Peace once more broods over the quarter of the town in which the over-heated imaginations of Capt. Devery and his whiskered adviser, the Sergeant, thought they saw Anarchists swarming in preparation to blow up the city.

The bearded gentlemen in seedy frock coats and battered derby hats pressed tight on their upper ear tips who excited the apprehensions of the Captain and his favorite Sergeant yesterday returned to their vocations in the Orchard Street bazaar and made the welkin ring with the gutteral market cries of their species.

The barricades of insurrection were once more resolved into the pushcarts of commerce.

There was no more red about the scene than there had been all along—nothing red except the heat of the day. The derbies remained. The frock coats had been sloughed off for business purposes. Everybody was in his shirtsleeves, as above suggested. And most of the shirts to which the sleeves belonged were of that complexion which poetic loyalty—for a like reason—once called the color of Isabella in old Spain.

In Canal Street and Grand Street, in the channels of trade which had for over half a week been alternately stopped and dammed and then dug wide open by police interference, up and down flowed normally the tides of the shoppers. The feeble folk, feebler than the coonies who had followed the wandering mountebanks of Emma Goldman's celebrated troupe all over the face of the east side, and whose open-mouthed interest in her well-advertised machinations had caused them to be mistaken by Capt. Devery for incendiaries and murderers taking breath, had given up their childish trampings and subsided into a mere mild, tranquil curiosity about the price of damaged eatables and discarded wearing apparel, with an occasional libation of beer thrown in.

Upon the lately-troubled faces of the storekeepers sat a universal expression of content. The news was abroad that "Byrnes has returned," as well as the correlated other and equally obvious fact that "this Anarchist nonsense is all over now, thank goodness!"

The only thing that could be construed into a daring violation of law in Capt. Devery's precinct was a "wide-open" mock-auction place in Grand Street, near Second Avenue, in front of which a lustier shouter than Goldman even stood and roared advice to tardy customers.

But even he was not a Red. Out of deference, perhaps, to the changed condition of things, he was a negro.

Everywhere the visitor familiar with the scene detected a broad sense of relief. In this emotion none shared more gladly than Herren Batt and Fliegmann out of whose well-intended and purely commercial "Battle of the Kegs" had grown, thanks to Capt. Devery and his adjutants, the riot reporters, all the pother and hurly-burly. Batt and Fliegman are the rival owners of halls, which were frequented by the Polish peddlers and the three or four Anarchists, who tried to incite them to riot.

Even these two astute persons were glad to note that "Byrnes was back," and had resolved, as THE NEW-YORK TIMES suggested, to stop all the foolishness by first giving Devery a tremendous wigging for crying "mad dog" at the sight of a sneaking rat, and then by demanding warrants for the arrest of Goldman and her circle. Even they took occasion to say that, if Goldman and company, and the small, shrieky, seventeen-year-old apprentices in oral anarchy were once "put away," as the phrase of the Orient goes, there would be no more trouble.

With this gratification that ordinary business would once more have its natural flow, was coupled a somewhat uncomfortable curiosity as to what "Byrnes is going to do." Herr Fliegman felt nearly as easy as the wicked schoolboy who, having informed upon his spitball-throwing partner, feels shakily hopeful that none of the avenging flagellation will fall upon his own person.

Not so with Herr Batt. He, in company with his vivacious wife and six star boarders, inquired somewhat eagerly if the vengeance of Byrnes was going to be eclectic or wholesale. Professing an extravagantly ardent admiration for law and order, Herr Batt said it had cut him to the heart to believe that his charitable harboring of the homeless and his kindly and episodic banquet of extra salinated sea food charged to his account as sympathy with anarchy.

"Id ist hardt," cried this rotund and genial Russian with a sigh, "to be zo misundershtood! I make me no speech. I be no Shairman of des meeting. I say nodings. I do nodings. I gif dem der harring undt I zell dem der peer, undt now dey toldt me Mr. Pyrnes ist red hod after me!"

It was a sad case and the reporter, unable to comfort him with assurances of immunity from the impending doom of Her-who-Harangues-through-her-Head-Covering, had to leave this really interesting family fairly imbedded in gloom.

Herr Batt had indeed made no speech. He had presided over no meeting. The very worst of his acts was to chuckle when the original estimate of Herr Fliegman's thirteen-dollar disaster to his hall was swelled, by fanciful rumor, to an aggregate of $15.

In Herr Fliegman's "hall" the two veteran policemen, his unnecessary bodyguard, were anxiously awaiting release.

Both these good fellows are old, experienced Irish-American patrolmen, who have participated in repressing a score or more of real riots.

"Be the horn spoon," said the grizzled senior of these twain, "this is the devil's own delight of a vacation I've been shpinding down here. What with going on jewty the furst thing o' the morning and going off jewty the last thing of an evening and twelve mortual hours o' trown clear away among these haythen, it's mighty near dishgusted I am, Sor. It bates all riots and shenanigan's I iver kem across. Shure, it's been nothing but fold my arms and yawn and yawn and fold me arms and luk on at this omadhann shedding the tears of sorrow over the lager that's shpiling in the kags of beer for the want of custom.

"You're right," growled the other, raising a well-service-striped right arm to emphasize his complaint. "I'm not that young on the force to be aisy put out, and may be there's some of the new men that wouldn't want a betther job than to be mounting sentry jewty over a lot of beer barrels and wine casks—save the mark, for being more akin to vinegar. But it's not to my taste at all at all, Sor. And divil a haporth is this young duck at anny risk of his cocoanut, let alone his life, at the hands of the gang around here. Thanks be to heaven, to-night is going to be the last of it, and to-morrow we're going to jine the min of the Broadway squad down at the longshoremen's disturbance in South Street."

To that transfer both the veterans looked forward with more than enthusiasm.

In view of the visit of Superintendent Byrnes and his detectives to the District Attorney's office, Herr Batt, who had designed to knock in the head of another kit of red herring in the interests of the "starving poor" of his ward and thus repeat his act of benevolence of Monday last, countermanded his order and sent the drought-begetting invoice back to the wholesale grocery from which it came.

Like all the rest of them, he has no idea whatever of violating or resisting the law.

LEADERS WERE IN RETREAT.

Rumored that Warrants Are Out for Some—Striking Longshoremen Taken in Hand.

Inspector McLaughlin, Capts. Devery, Brooks, Stephenson, and Seibert, and fourteen detective Sergeants, among whom were Heidelberg, Jacobs, Titus, Sheridan, Schnacker, Von Gerichten, Krausch, and Trainer, called yesterday morning at the District Attorney's office and had a long secret consultation with Acting District Attorney Vernon H. Davis.

It was understood that the consultation was about the violent speeches made by Emma Goldman, her associate Timmerman, her lieutenant Pauline Sieger, and other rabid Anarchists who invited the unemployed to rob and plunder, and to wipe out the police. Among the detectives were several who can write shorthand, and who have reported verbatim the incendiary speeches delivered at the meetings of the unemployed.

The reports of these speeches, it was said, were submitted to Mr. Davis, who was requested to inform the Police Department whether the utterances came within the pale of the law which prohibited incendiary speeches to incite men to violence and riot, and whether the police would be justified in arresting the speakers.

Mr. Davis, after reading the reports of the speeches, is said to have expressed the opinion that some of the speeches constituted violations of law. The police officials then withdrew. It was said several of them went to Essex Market Police Court, where complaints were made against some of the speakers. It was rumored that warrants were issued for six of the speakers, among them Emma Goldman and Timmerman.

Later in the day Capt. Devery was asked whether the speakers or any of them were to be arrested, and he replied that he could not speak about the matter, and that Police Headquarters was the place to apply for information on that subject. Superintendent Byrnes said he did not know about any warrants having been issued, but he would say that if the Anarchists were to incite the people by advising them to go and help themselves in the stores to bread and whatever else they should need, they would be arrested.

"It is said that Emma Goldman is aching to be made a martyr of," was suggested to Mr. Byrnes.

"Well," replied the Superintendent, "if she keeps on speaking in the way she has been speaking, she will be accommodated, and will be made a martyr in a manner that she will not enjoy."

None of the agitators could be found anywhere yesterday.

Foremost among the speakers who have been trying to incite riots stands Emma Goldman, a woman of about twenty-five years. She is of medium height and build and of fair complexion, with light brown hair and blue eyes. She was once good-looking. She wears eye glasses or spectacles, as she is near sighted. Her record is not a savory one. For several years she has made some money by delivering incendiary speeches.

At other times she spent her time drinking beer at the Anarchist's saloon, "Der Grobe Michel," the Proletarian Club or other Anarchist headquarters. She is said to have lived with different men. She and John Most were great friends at one time, but they quarreled and have been deadly enemies since.

Pauline Sieger is a larger woman than Emma Goldman. Her complexion is not as fair and her hair is darker. She tries to imitate the Goldman woman.

Julius Bodansky, while he says he is not an Anarchist, makes incendiary speeches. A short time ago he had some reporters call at his house to witness the misery in which he lived. The reporters saw his mother, who seemed to be sick, and immediately raised a collection. One of the reporters brought him $25 which a citizen who had read the articles had sent for his relief. Bodansky was again profuse in his thanks, and kissed the reporter's hand, but immediately afterward went to a meeting of the unemployed and denounced the capitalistic newspapers and reporters in the bitterest terms, calling them liars and scoundrels who should be thrown out of every meeting. He is a cloakmaker by trade.

Adolf Ury, also a cloakmaker, has made violent speeches at the meetings of the unemployed, and advised them to go and take what they wanted in the stores as they had produced everything.

Joseph Barondess, the manager of the Cloakmakers' Union, addressed the first meetings of the unemployed, and he says he advised them to preserve the peace. During the last week he has kept away from the meetings. He is charged, however, with being one of the main secret instigators of the attack upon Walhalla Hall. At the first two parades of the unemployed he happened to be near enough to address the crowds when called upon. His influence with the cloakmakers, it was said, was waning, and he is charged with having got up the agitation to regain his influence. Barondess indignantly denies these charges.

Superintendent Byrnes sent Inspector Williams yesterday morning, and directed him to take Captains Grant, Allaire, and Slevin and as many policemen as he should deem necessary and go to South Street to enforce the peace along the docks and put a stop to the assaults made by the striking longshoremen upon men who went to seek work on the docks.

When Inspector Williams and his command reached Pier 15 East River there was a large crowd of strikers with a committee of Italian union longshoremen of Brooklyn going to the dock to try to dissuade the Italians at work on the vessels from continuing work. The strikers were in an angry mood and so were the police, for during the night the strikers had thrown showers of stones at policemen who were taking a gang of Italians to work in a sewer at South Street and Peck Slip.

Inspector Williams asked the strikers for their leader, and they replied that they had none. The Inspector then told the men that they had been acting in a disorderly manner for some time past and that that conduct must stop, and ordered the crowd to move on. The men were sullen and obstinate and moved very slowly.

The Inspector then formed the police in a line across the street and ordered them to clear the street.

Policemen were placed along South Street as far as Pearl Street, with Capt. Slevin in command at the upper end and Capt. Allaire at the lower end, and the Inspector himself went to the office of the Clyde Line. The policemen were ordered to keep longshoremen moving on and to arrest any one who should create a disturbance.

Sudden Death of Editor Williams.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—Dr. William H. Williams, editor of the *Central Baptist* of this city, dropped dead on the station platform while waiting for a train at Alexandria last night. Dr. Williams had been attending the Baptist convention at Kahoka. It is thought his death was caused by heart disease.

THE REPEAL SEEMS ASSURED

MAJORITY OF 45 EXPECTED BY ADVOCATES IN THE HOUSE.

Nearly 200 Votes, It Is Thought, Will Be Cast Against Any Ratio at All—Some Congressmen Think There Will Be No Division, Unless Insisted Upon by Some Silver Men for a Record—A Majority of Nine Estimated in the Senate—Interest Manifested in Senator Morgan's Course.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—With a full attendance of members of the House on Monday, it is expected by the advocates of the Wilson bill to repeal the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act, that the vote for the repeal bill will be about 200 and the opposition 155. One member—Judge Chipman of Michigan—is dead, so that even if all the rest were well and present there would not be a full vote. The strictest attention will be given by the silver men and their opponents to the business of pairs, so that members not present may be accounted for.

It looks now as though there would be nearly 200 members who would vote against all the ratios proposed, and for the unconditional repeal. Then there are several members who will vote for the ratio of 20 to 1 who will, after that has been beaten, vote for repeal as a party measure. It would not be surprising if, on the question of passing the bill, there should be no division. If it is made, it is likely to be insisted upon by the silver men, whom Mr. Cummings has called guerrillas and jayhawkers, who may desire to go on record in a little group to show their constituents how determined they were and how loyally they stuck to the chance to advance free coinage at this time.

The condition in the Senate, thanks to the good management of Mr. Gorman and Mr. Voorhees, is so much better that it may be said that the repeal bill will pass in that branch, when the vote is taken, by not less than 9 majority. As in the House there are silver men who will vote for the new ratios and for free coinage with a waiver of seignorage and who will, after it has been shown that none of the propositions can pass, vote for the repeal bill.

One Western Senator, who is set down as a straight and uncompromising supporter of free coinage, told a friend to-night that, while he was a silver man and was determined to see the fight out, he was a Democrat, and enough of a friend of the party and of the Administration to know that the repeal, if passed, must be passed by a strong Democratic vote. And he said that he would vote for it if free coinage was beaten.

Some interest is manifested about the course that will be pursued by Senator Morgan of Alabama when he returns. He has been one of the strongest advocates of free coinage, and he has not been regarded as a very warm supporter of the Administration. It is known that while he has been in Europe he has devoted time to the study of the silver question, and it is possible that he has modified the positive views he had before he went abroad. He is put down on all the lists as voting against the repeal, but, as in the Mantle case, his vote is largely a matter of conjecture.

Among the many visitors here to listen to the closing debates in the Senate and the House are some Western men who give reasons against the repeal of the Sherman law which have not been put forward in the speeches in the House. One silver man from Missouri argues that the degradation of silver will shut down several railroads in the West, constructed to reach the silver country, in which British capital is largely invested, and the result of that will be, it is argued, to impair the credit of this country in the very market in which it is sought, by the repeal, to repair it.

Without asserting it plainly, this same gentleman intimated that there might be a "divorce," as the result of the repeal, between the business men of the West and of the East. This sounds like an echo of Gov. Waite, and it is not at all surprising that the sentiment has not found expression in the speeches of the silver men in the House.

The weakness of the silver column was shown in the vote on the Mantle case, although there is no Senatorial talk about it. If the silver men had been stronger, they would have managed to get three more votes for silver by seating the Senators to whom seats have been refused. And yet several silver Senators voted against Mantle. Montana Republicans and Democrats have been hoping for the seating of Mantle, because he would be of so great use just now in advancing Montana's interests in the Senate. As it is, the rejection of Mantle, Beckwith, and Allen reduces the whole vote of the Senate to 85 and makes 43 votes a majority. As the repealers are reasonably sure of 52 votes for repeal, and of more after all the ratios have been rejected, the calculation of 9 or 10 majority seems to be one safe to count upon.

MR. HILL'S GREAT EFFORT.

The New-York Senator Wants Repeal and Also Bimetallism.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—If Senator Hill had refrained a day or two ago from making an inexplicable and unnecessary demonstration against the Administration with Senator Peffer, it is probable that his speech in the Senate to-day would have been heard with less of wonder as to what he would say next and with more of interest in his opinions—or in the opinions which he spoke.

As it was, the announcement that he would speak brought together rather a congregation of the curious than a body of admirers, and they have since been wondering whether Mr. Hill was the real discoverer of the iniquity of the Sherman bill or whether he is merely hoping to add to his reputation for being the original Democrat. The speech of to-day, while it did not take Mr. Hill out of the ranks of those who will vote for the repeal, certainly did not restore him to the ranks of the President's cordial supporters or give the impression that he was any more sincere than he was when he proposed to have the Controller of the Currency and the Secretary of the Treasury censured for not enforcing the law so as to crush all distressed national banks.

He occupied about two hours in reading his "views." There were about fifty Senators, all told, in the chamber when he began his address, and they listened curiously to what he had to say. The galleries, which were only partially filled when he began, contained many people before he finished. Mr. Hill was in good voice, and, although he read from printed sheets, he had his subject well in hand, and produced a very good impression as a speaker.

It was a characteristic Hill speech. The pronoun "I" had the right of way. At the outset the Senator took issue with the President regarding the influence exerted by the Sherman law upon the present financial situation, but subsequently admitted that this law has been "possibly the most

$17.00 to Chicago and Return via the Ontario and Western Ry., Monday, Aug. 28, via Niagara Falls. Full information at 371 Broadway, New-York.—*Adv.*

THE COLOR OF CALISAYA LA BILLA is guarantee of its purity.—*Adv.*

"New-York Day" at the World's Fair will be Sept. 4, and the Picturesque Erie Lines' next personally-conducted excursion leaves New-York, Chambers St., 10:15 A. M., Saturday, Sept. 2. Limit, ten days. Rate, $18, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls.—*Adv.*

"largely instrumental in producing the existing complications." All this was preliminary to the declaration that the Senator is a bimetallist. For the benefit of those who probably had not kept track of his utterances on the subject he said that on numerous occasions he had announced his devotion to the cause of bimetallism. In order that there might be no misunderstanding he named the places and dates.

Then he cooly appropriated the credit for starting the movement looking to the repeal which is now so generally advocated. The President was scored for not "saying a kind or encouraging word" for bimetallism in his message to the Congress, and the world was informed that the patriotic Mr. Hill would refuse to follow in the footsteps of any Administration that sought to place the Democratic Party in a false position.

These bombastic utterances had a tendency to detract from the force of the subsequent assertion that the purchasing provision of the Sherman law should be repealed without delay. He would repeal it "unconditionally," but the repeal measure should contain a declaration calculated to give bimetallism a boost.

Mr. Hill's closing remarks were thoroughly characteristic. Evidently with the thought of his recent alliance with Mr. Peffer in mind, he announced that he would do as he pleased in matters of legislation, and that, "unawed by power and uncorrupted by patronage," he and his colleague would march in the straight and narrow path which honest legislators should never stray from. Mr. Murphy looked as if he failed to appreciate this bold assumption on the part of Mr. Hill to speak for him. To those Senators who had the impression that no patronage had been forced upon Mr. Hill, and that if he had received any it had been by mistake, the virtuous renunciation of all spoils seemed just a bit gratuitous and unnecessary.

Mr. Hill Begins with the Causes.

Commencing his remarks by an allusion to the President's "much-commended and much-criticised special message to Congress," Senator Hill supplemented the President's quotation from Daniel Webster by the opening sentence of another famous speech of the same distinguished statesman, in which he urged upon the Senate "before we float further on the waves of this debate, let us refer to the point from which we departed."

"Adopting Webster's prudent suggestion," he said, "let us first recall the peculiar circumstances under which we meet and the important character of the duty which surely confronts us at this hour. The existing financial disturbance may be attributed to three causes:

"*First*—It is a natural or inevitable result or incident of many years of real or fictitious prosperity. The Nation is not unlike an individual. Sickness is incident to humanity, and commercial panics are incident to trade. The student of history knows that financial panics occur about every twenty years, and our country has not been an exception to the general rule. The panics of 1813, 1837, 1857, and 1873 should have led us to anticipate one in about 1893.

"In addition to these causes, which, for the purpose of this argument I denominate 'natural' causes, against which it is probable that no prudence could guard or prevent, there was much reason to apprehend financial troubles at this time, owing to the continued violation of correct business principles on the part of our business men in their haste to become suddenly rich. Our financial centres have been flooded with watered stocks of every description in which the innocent people have been induced to invest their means by the glittering promises of enormous dividends which are not forthcoming. Candor compels me to say that these transactions have usually originated with that class of financiers who infest our marts of trade and are to-day ostentatiously attracting public attention by their parrot-like clamor for an 'honest' dollar, and against the continued use of silver money.

"Besides, we are suffering from the evils of overproduction. The balance of trade has unfortunately been against us. We have sold our railroad and other securities abroad instead of at home, and the interest, as well as portions of the principal, has been coming due and must be paid in gold, because it was so nominated in the bonds, and hence our gold has naturally been leaving us for foreign shores. Unquestionably some of the present difficulty may be attributed to the uneasiness of our protected industries, which have been accustomed to rely to a certain extent upon Governmental favoritism to support them. I do not disguise the fact that such uneasiness exists, and that it contributes its share to the general existing disturbance of financial affairs. But there is no relief for this situation unless the dominant party abandons its principles and surrenders in advance to the interests which were defeated at the last election. The Democratic Party is pledged to tariff reform, and it must redeem its pledges, come what may. Of course it must be expected there will be some friction. It is unavoidable. It is incident to the anticipated withdrawal of public aid from private enterprises, and it cannot be prevented, but must be endured. The people perfectly understood the question last Fall, and they voted with their eyes wide open. Our course is onward, and we shall not retreat.

"*Second*—Some portion of the present panic may be traced to a concerted effort on the part of numerous monometallists to produce it, in order to further discredit silver as a part of the standard money of the country. With ghoulish glee they welcomed every bank failure, especially in the silver States, little dreaming that such failures would soon occur at their own doors. They encouraged the hoarding of money; they inaugurated the policy of refusing loans to the people, even upon the best of security; they circulated false petitions, passed absurd and alarming resolutions, predicted the direst disaster, attacked the credit of the Government, sought to exact a premium upon currency, and attempted in every way to spread distrust broadcast throughout the land.

"The best financial system in the world could not stand such an organized and vicious attack upon it. These disturbers—these promoters of the public peril—represent largely the creditor class—the men who desire to appreciate the gold dollar in order to subserve their own selfish interests, men who revel in hard times, men who drive harsh bargains with their fellow-men in periods of financial distress, and men wholly unfamiliar with the true principles of monetary science.

"*Third*—The Sherman silver-purchase law has been—at least in part, and possibly the most—largely instrumental in producing the existing complications. No one now defends it. Few apologize for it. The political party that enacted it seems now the most anxious for its repeal. It was a violation of every correct principle of monetary science. It was not even an honorable compromise. It was a makeshift, a subterfuge, a mere temporary expedient. The President in his message, not desiring at this time, for obvious reasons, to offend the sensibilities of those who had voted for it, politely called it a 'truce.'

"It has been asserted that the President himself, in his hostility to independent free-silver coinage, was disposed at one time to regard with favor or acquiesce in the provisions of the Sherman law, which had been the instrument or means by which such free coinage had been defeated. Whether this be so or not, the fact remains and has not escaped observation that, while the Democratic national platform denounced the Sherman law and demanded its repeal—denounced it, not as the result of a 'truce,' but as a 'cowardly makeshift'—yet Mr. Cleveland, neither in his speech delivered at Madison Square Garden, New-York, in answer to the notification of his nomination, nor in his subsequent letter of acceptance, nor in his inaugural address in March last, criticised the Sherman law nor made any allusion to it whatever, although it was then already threatening the prosperity of the country with the dangerous results of its operation, which were apparent to every one who had given the subject any careful attention.

His Personal Record.

"My own personal record is of the slightest consequence, but the Senate will pardon me for alluding to the fact that my views of the dangerous character of that act are not new, but have been entertained and repeatedly expressed ever since its passage.

"Within three months thereafter, on Sept. 23, 1890, at Brooklyn; then at Cooper Institute, New-York, on Oct. 8, 1891, at a meeting over which Mr. Cleveland presided; then at Elmira on Dec. 4, 1891, and twice soon thereafter in Albany, I sought, in speeches which have been widely published, to arouse the people to the importance of a repeal of that law. It is useless to disguise the fact that at that time there existed much apathy upon the subject, other topics seeming to engross the public attention. In fact, my own efforts were misconstrued, and it was insisted in some quarters that I was indifferent to the sacred cause of 'tariff reform,' and that I was seeking to divert the people's attention away from that great issue in endeavoring to arouse them to the dangerous possibilities of the Sherman law.

"The Democracy of New-York, in their State platform of 1891, hit the nail upon the head when they declared as follows:

"'We denounce the new Sherman silver law, under which one-tenth of our gold stock has been exported and all our silver output is dammed up at home, as a false pretense but artful hindrance of return to free bimetallic coinage, and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometallism to another.'

"The Democracy of New-York wanted that law repealed because it blocked the way to free bimetallic coinage, and not because it would aid the cause of monometallism.

"That is exactly my position to-day. I am a bimetallist. I do not believe in a single gold standard nor a single silver standard, but I do believe in the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and in their free coinage in our mints at a proper ratio, without any discrimination in favor of one against the other. And as such bimetallist, I favor the repeal of the Sherman law because it is undemocratic, illogical, dangerous in its tendencies and results, an impediment to free coinage, and a disgrace to the silver cause.

"The true friends of silver make a mistake, a serious mistake, when they defend this law and allow it to be confounded with free bimetallic coinage. Instead of it being called a silver law it should have been entitled 'The Sherman Bill to Hinder Free Bimetallic Coinage, to Discredit Silver, and to Impoverish the Treasury of the United States.' That is precisely what it has proved to be, and yet a simple repeal thereof is being vigorously resisted as though such repeal would in some mysterious manner injure the cause of free coinage.

"The Sherman law is objectionable because it directs the purchase of silver instead of providing for the free coinage of silver. Purchase means price, price means commodity, and the treatment of silver as a commodity means its derogation from its intrinsic rank as a money metal. Gold has free coinage, and hence it has no price in the United States. But silver has price. Silver purchases are simply a Government consent to prolong its derogation. Such purchases can never promote their proposed object, to wit, the preservation of a parity between the two metals. Gold is not purchased by the Government and should not be. It has the right of free coinage into full legal-tender money for the people who bring it to any amount. If melted, it has free recoinage into the same amount of full legal money again without loss.

"Silver-coining nations have not purchased silver. They coin it for the people just as gold-coining nations coin gold. Their silver, if melted, loses none of its value, for it is assured of recoinage into the same amount of full legal-tender money again without loss. It is the absence of the free coinage of silver, the existing of a limited and restricted coinage, that compels Government purchases of silver, and such purchases absolutely prevent parity. Even the maintenance of a semblance of parity drains the Treasury of its gold where silver is purchased. Free bimetallic coinage is essential to the parity of the two metals, and nothing else will successfully and satisfactorily maintain such parity.

"Mr. Bland in 1878 should have insisted upon his original bill, which was for the free coinage of silver, and either won or lost on that issue. But he was persuaded to accept a limited coinage, and there has been difficulty, disparity, timidity, and danger ever since. The Sherman law perpetuated and exaggerated the same error. The Sherman law should be repealed, and for the same reason the Bland-Allison law should not be revived. Free bimetallic coinage should be the goal for which we should now strive. My own conviction is unalterable that, had the last Congress, or the present Congress if convened in extra session on the 5th of March, not delayed to repeal the Sherman law, the United States would have largely escaped the panic long to be remembered as the monetary panic of 1893, and would have precluded the closure of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, which, besides increasing panic here, scatters the seeds of monetary disorder over the whole earth, as Germany did twenty years ago. As I have already stated, there is a remedy for our own immediate domestic difficulty—repeal, pure and simple; unconditional repeal.

International Agreement Needed.

"But delay to appreciate the wider scope and foreign implications of our inaction has now let in a hindrance greater than the Sherman law itself. Great Britain, by stopping free coinage in India, interposes perhaps greater hindrance to that resumption than the act of France stopping free bimetallic coinage in order to defeat Germany's campaign of substitution in 1873. Free bimetallic coinage is not witchcraft. It is business.

"If free silver coinage were isolated (confined to ourselves, as it would almost be if adopted now,) I fear that free bimetallic coinage would be impossible, even to these great United States. Especially would it be impracticable at the present time and under existing conditions. Independent free bimetallic coinage by the United States is not consistent with the counsels of monetary science if it is to rest permanently upon an almost isolated free silver coinage. Our return to free bimetallic coinage is therefore now, for the first time since 1873, subject possibly to the new hindrance and prior condition of an adequate international agreement. That is the legacy of the Sherman law, the joint legacy of the Sherman law and the delay to repeal it. But let the dead past bury its dead. And, for our parts, let us go forth to the future 'without fear and with manly hearts.'

"We have a widened and more difficult task to achieve. We are driven, perhaps, to a change of plan. The goal of our great endeavor is no less the prize of a high calling. International free bimetallic coinage remains no less a capital interest of the human race because its renewal may now have possibly passed beyond the competency of a single Government. It is no less now than ever it has been during the two decades of its vanished beneficence the most far-reaching worldly interest of the foremost nation of civilized men."

Discussing at considerable length the monetary policy of the British Government, Senator Hill incidentally alluded to Sir William Harcourt, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer of Mr. Gladstone's Government, as "a burly bruiser" who knew as much about coinage and currencies as John L. Sullivan. He continued:

"And it is this Finance Minister who directs the subordination of the silver rupees of India to the gold sovereign of Tower Hill. I would myself accept the idea that the Anglo-Indian ukase is merely monumental British stupidity, if it were the first act in the monetary drama instead of the fourth.

"Great Britain defeated the renewal of the parity of gold and silver at the Monetary Conference of 1878. Great Britain defeated the renewal of the parity of gold and silver at the Monetary Conference of 1881. Great Britain defeated the renewal of the parity of gold and silver at the Brussels Monetary Conference of 1892. Great Britain now, in 1893, is combining her Asian with her European power to prevent renewal of the parity of gold and silver by the United States and France or other foreign powers at any future time. To create the hugest mass of inconvertible money ever known while posing as monetary purists may look like pious imbecility worthy of a Pharisee in Bedlam. But on review of the successive acts of the monetary drama, a statesman of sense will 'doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs.'

"I admit—nay, I affirm—that the British new-fangled theory of gold monometallism is an ignorant, insular, weak-minded theory, like their theory of taxation without representation before 1776; like their theory of impressments for the British Navy in American ships before 1812; like their theory of irresponsible naval intervention to assist the disunion of these States before the Alabama arbitration of 1871.

"Return to the bimetallism of 1873. It will be observed from what has already been stated that the permanent remedy for our financial difficulties is a return to the bimetallism which existed prior to 1873. It has been stated over and over again during the present debate, especially in the other house, that the country has tried the experiment of silver coinage and that it has proved a failure, and that therefore we should now return to a gold standard. The country has not tried free coinage since it was unwittingly abandoned in 1873, but it has tried a limited and restricted coinage, silver purchases, the accumulation of silver bullion, and a depreciated currency, all of which have been forced upon the country by monometallists through miserable compromises obtained from silver money. Why not try the only remedy that has not yet been applied?

"This great and growing country of ours needs a much larger circulation per capita than any other country in the world. It will not answer to compare the needs of our nation in this regard with the old, unprogressive, finished nations of Europe, where the wealth is largely controlled by a few families. The insufficiency of our present volume of currency seems to be everywhere conceded, and yet there is an unaccountable reluctance to establish a permanent financial system under which that deficiency can be easily supplied.

"The proposition now before Congress to allow the national banks to increase their circulation 10 per cent.—and which proposition I earnestly favor—is the outcome of a general desire for an increase of the currency, the insufficiency of which has been made plainly manifest during the present crisis. To that proposition of itself there is little objection, yet it is a strange spectacle which is presented when we witness that those who are the most clamorous for such increase at the present juncture are usually holding up their hands in holy horror and solemnly protesting against any other increase of the currency—especially an increas of silver money—as 'inflation, when in truth both silver and gold are money' metals absolutely incapable of inflation.

Opposed to an Increase of Ratio.

"I do not propose to discuss to any extent the matter of ratios, because I do not regard that the time has arrived for its serious consideration. When the policy of bimetallism shall have been definitely settled, then the opportunity will be ripe for the opening up of that subject.

"There have always been conflicting views in regard to the proper ratio which ought to prevail between the two great money metals, and, in my opinion, it is untimely to invite such differences at a period when it is not the precise ratio which is at stake, but when the whole theory of bimetallism is assailed and is struggling for existence. I beg to differ with those good friends who seem to regard the question of ratio as one of the highest importance; I esteem it of the least consequence of any of the questions which are incident to the monetary problem.

"If the existing ratio is to be changed at all, the feasibility of which at the present is of great doubt, it should not be enlarged, but diminished, and put at 15 to ½, so as to correspond with the ratio under which the silver pieces of the countries composing the Latin Union were coined. I realize that that is not the popular idea, and that we hear it everywhere said that the ratio should be increased so that there shall be more silver in our silver dollar, and then all objections to free coinage would be obviated. I have heard intelligent men frequently say, 'Let us have a dollar's worth of silver in a silver dollar, and everybody would be satisfied.' This is a very narrow and superficial view of a great problem, which for its solution depends little upon a mere matter of ratio.

"An enlargement of the ratio by this country involves the recoinage of nearly all our silver at a tremendous loss, or else its absolute retirement, which would be disastrous, while a reduction of the ratio to 15½ would enable us to recoin at a profit, and thus place our silver pieces on the same plane as those of European countries. It is evident, under existing conditions, that no European countries will recoin at a fearful loss, such as would be involved in any of the changes now proposed. If we do anything, we should hold out an inducement to the Latin Union countries to recoin at a profit instead of a loss, and that can only be accomplished by reducing the ratio to their standard, rather than enlarging ours. We must take a sensible and practical view of the ratio question, and recollect that all changes of policy should be carefully avoided, except for the most imperative and pressing causes.

"It is not the quantity of silver in a silver coin piece that absolutely determines its value. It is the legal-tender quality which is given to it by law. The trade dollar contained considerably more grains of silver than did the standard dollar, and yet, because it was not legal money, it soon became worth only what its bullion was worth in the market. Our silver half-dollars do not contain in proportion as many grains of silver as do our silver dollars, and neither do our silver ten-cent pieces, and yet everywhere ten dimes and two half-dollars are interchangeable for each other and for a silver dollar, with the like effect as though they were 'intrinsically' equal, if I may use that term, or equal in the market because they are equal to each other by law and are a legal tender.

"If I believed for one moment that the repeal of the Sherman law would injure the cause of bimetallism, and would be the means of placing, or tending to place, the country upon a single gold standard, I should never vote for it, but would as earnestly oppose it as I am now favoring it. It is said that the President's message, by its significant emissions, and especially in its closing lines, contemplates the establishment of a gold standard as the policy of the country, and looks upon the repeal of the Sherman law as a means to that end. It is to be regretted that the President was not more explicit in his last utterances. He expressly advised the repeal of the Sherman law, and then urged other legislation as desirable, but he left the exact nature thereof in doubt.

"It was hoped that the President, in view of the provisions of the Democratic national platform in favor of a double standard, and in view of the well-known opinions of a large majority of his own party in Congress, would have at least spoken a kind or encouraging word in behalf of a return to bimetallism. It would certainly have made the path of repeal an easier one and prevented much misconstruction and bitterness. But while I regard such omissions as unfortunate, and while conceding that it is not easy to reconcile the closing of his message with a desire for the establishment of a double standard, yet I am not disposed to accept such a construction of them until further evidence of his adverse intentions has been manifested. If he really intended us to understand that he proposed hereafter to favor the policy of a single gold standard, then I must absolutely decline to follow him in his new departure.

"I shall refuse to follow in the footsteps of any Administration that seeks to place the Democratic Party in a false position, that seeks to lead it away from its traditions, away from the currency of our fathers, away from the path of safety, away from Democratic principles and platforms and into the very camp of the enemy. The President must rely upon Republican votes to carry out any such suicidal policy. I shall not believe, however, that any such course will be taken by the President of his own volition, or even under the inspiration of indiscreet advisers, until clearer evidence shall be furnished than now exists.

"It is a most difficult task at this particular juncture of affairs to work out a fixed and definite financial plan for the future which shall not be subject to revision. We must not only take into consideration our own depressed and almost exhausted condition, but we must not ignore the conditions and actions of other countries. We must await the effect of India's unfortunate action. What has she done? She has stopped the free coinage of silver to individuals, and proposes, as it is understood, to continue it restrictedly, under Government direction and control, through purchases of silver bullion. She is now following our footsteps, and will sooner or later reap the same dreadful harvest. But her action cannot be ignored and lightly dismissed, because it leaves the United States at the present time the only large country, except Mexico, maintaining some system of silver coinage, assuming that India's Government for the present ceases all coinage. I make the prediction that the attempt to impose a gold standard upon Great Britain's Indian empire is doomed to ultimate failure. But we must wait and see.

Repeal the Sherman Law and Go Home.

"The temporary relief which the country needs at this hour is the prompt repeal of the Sherman law. We can discuss our monetary theories afterward. Our duty now is to stop further silver purchases and relieve an almost bankrupt Treasury from the drain of gold out of its vaults. Let us legislate upon the financial question and then return to our homes. At the regular session next December we can resume the consideration of the establishment of a permanent financial system required by the necessities of our great and growing country. This is not the hour for trying experiments. The country's condition forbids it.

"The goal for which the country should steadily strive is—first, international bimetallism—an agreement with at least a few leading nations—and, if that is absolutely impossible of achievement, then independent bimetallism at the earliest moment when the condition of our finances and conditions abroad will safely warrant it. It is impossible to say in advance when that moment will arrive. It may never come. It certainly is not at present. There must be adequate preparation, revised laws, competent administration, and friendly administration before such a result can be secured.

"Our duty to our country and to the cause of bimetallism can best be subserved by a prompt repeal of a concededly obnoxious measure, taking the precaution at the same time that the effect of such repeal shall not be misconstrued either at home or abroad. It is not wise or feasible, for reasons to which I have alluded, to couple with such repeal any new or affirmative financial legislation, but it is desirable and all-important that the repealing bill should itself declare in general terms what the future financial policy of this Government is desired or intended to be. Such a course prevents misinterpretation of our action abroad, and reassures our own people as to the policy to which our efforts are proposed to be directed.

"No one, be he a Democrat, Republican, or Populist, should be deterred from voting for this bill simply because it is hailed as an Administration measure. That furnishes no argument either for or against it. I resent the impertinent suggestion of those sycophants who are constantly posing as the personal or especial friends of the Administration, and who whisper in our ears every day that the Administration wants and does not want that, and we must not vote so as to displease the Administration.

"Sir, I know of but one rule of conduct that has guided my official action here, and which will continue to guide it to the end. If a measure seems to me to be right and proper and meets my approval, I shall support it, and if it does not meet my conscientious judgment I shall oppose it, and the wishes, views, or suggestions of any Administration will have no effect in influencing that result. As you well know, I was for the repeal of this bill long before the present Administration came into power, and by my voice, pen, and influence, contributed my humble share toward the creation of that public sentiment in regard to it which is so well-nigh unanimous in my own State. My distinguished colleague and myself will cheerfully vote for this bill, unawed by power and uncorrupted by Federal patronage.

"The President is entitled to my support and that of every other Democratic Senator when he recommends a meritorious measure, which is expressly approved in the platform of the party which nominated and elected him to the high office which he holds. He could do no less than recommend the repeal of the Sherman bill because such repeal was made a part of the Democratic creed at Chicago. It was his duty so to do, and he has simply discharged that duty, and that is all. He deserves also, in this instance, the support of all the other Senators because the measure which he recommends is demanded by the best interests of the country and is essential to its welfare and prosperity.

"Mr. President, this bill is going to pass this Senate. I believe it. I predict it. There will be some delay, vexatious though it may be regarded by the public, whose impatience is excusable under the trying ordeal through which our business interests are passing, but such delay is inevitable in a body where deliberation has been its leading characteristic for a century, but there will be no disappointment in the final result. There will be debate, a full comparison of views, an endeavor to do the right thing, and then a prompt and honest decision. There will be no filibustering upon such a subject as this.

"Let our business men, who are laboring under fearful burdens and against great obstacles and embarrassments, take courage at the prospect. The present clouds of adversity which so heavily overhang these dark and gloomy days will soon pass away and relief will surely come. I think I see a bright, clear silver lining to the clouds in the west which now threaten danger, and in the near future that light will become stronger, better, more effulgent under the rays and inspirations of an educated public sentiment desirous of justice, freed from passion, prejudice, and selfishness, and will guide the country back to the sure ground of stable prosperity, the right financial policy, and the monetary principles of our fathers, from which it has so wonderfully and frightfully wandered in recent years."

The Other Speakers.

Mr. Stewart (Populist, Nevada,) said that the people had come to the forks of the road, where they had either to use their own money or submit to a system of extortion through the national banks. The Sherman act had not been executed according to its spirit. If it had been, it might have done good; it certainly would not have done harm. All that had been done under it had been the issue of $140,000,000 of legal-tender notes, which had done much to sustain the business of the country. Without it the panic would have happened long before. He knew that the Sherman act was an obstacle to Wall Street and Lombard Street. He knew that the bondholders and the public press had done all they could to make it unpopular. He regretted that the Republican Party, which had given the Sherman act to the country, proposed now to take it back. The Senator from New-York (Mr. Hill) had made a mistake to-day when he promised Lombard Street that Congress would be its slave.

This bill would not pass. No Senator could vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act without violating his pledges to his constituents. They had declared on all occasions that they were bimetallists, but this bill was monometallism. And when under it the price of silver was brought down to 20 or 30 cents an ounce, silver would be doomed. There was nothing left for the people of the United

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,

32, Beaver Street, New York,

Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

States but to rise in their might, break the chains with which the gold contractionists had banded them, and make their own money. It might not be silver. It would not be gold.

At the suggestion of Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.,) unanimous consent was given that the vote on the Lee Mantle case shall be taken at 2 P. M. Monday next.

During the discussion of the Cherokee Outlet bill Mr. McPherson, (Dem., N. J.,) a member of the Finance Committee, moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next. He had found a general desire among Senators to adjourn over, and therefore the Finance Committee had reluctantly consented. Next week, however, the committee would try to press the pending bill to a vote at as early a day as possible.

"Which bill do you mean?" was asked at the same time by Senators Platt and Peffer.

"I cannot tell," was Mr. McPherson's answer. "The Senator from Kansas made a long speech on one of them yesterday, and I really cannot tell which bill is before the Senate. As to the financial measures pending, I do not know what may be the disposition of the Chairman of the committee [Mr. Voorhees] touching the one which he will press for consideration earliest. But we wish to give notice that on Monday morning we intend to proceed as fast as the Senate will permit us in the direction of reaching a vote, and that we will resist any and all attempts to introduce any other objection pending a decision and final vote on this question."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) sent to the clerk's desk and had read a communication from the Director of the Mint, giving statistics as to the purchase, cost, and coinage of silver. He said that considerable attention had been called in the public press and in the Senate to a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) in reference to the bill reported from the minority of the Committee on Finance changing the ratio between gold and silver from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1. In order to bring out all the information on that subject he had addressed a communication to the Treasury Department, and had received a reply from the Director of the Mint.

When the reading was ended, he said that he assumed, from the zeal manifested by the advocates of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, that the great thing to be desired in the interest of the American people was a parity between the two metals, and that the commercial ratio should be, as far as possible, the same as the ratio established by statute. The commercial ratio had been, up to within a few days, 28 to 1, while the legal ratio was 16 to 1; and he took it for granted that, if there was to be an honest attempt to bring the two metals together, in order to redeem the pledges of the two great national parties and of the Administration, there should be coinage of gold and silver on a parity.

Now it seemed, said Mr. Vest, in a contemptuous tone, that the question of expense was to be injected into the discussion, and that, leaving the great and absolute necessity of parity, Senators were to enter into an examination of the number of dollars that the change of ratio would cost. He had made a short analytical statement of the account between silver and the Government at this time. It showed that the profit to the Government under the Bland-Allison act of 1878 was (in round numbers) $70,000,000, and the profit under the Sherman act of 1890 was $58,000,000—the total profit being $128,000,000. The uncoined silver in the Treasury was 133,000,000 ounces; and the profit on that was $57,000,000. The number of ounces necessary to recoin the silver dollars now coined was 81,000,000, and the number necessary to recoin the subsidiary silver coins, 19,000,000—in all, 100,000,000. If this quantity of silver bullion were taken from the uncoined silver in the Treasury on Aug. 16 there would be still left of uncoined silver in the Treasury 33,000,000 ounces. His summing up of the account was "Silver, debtor side, $112,865,321; credit side, $128,133,314; balance in favor of silver, $15,267,993."

If the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Vest continued, meant to put the question fairly to the American people, why had he not told the Senate what he proposed to do with the vast amount of silver now uncoined in the Treasury when the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act were repealed. Was that silver to be there, a menace to bimetallism for all time to come? Or did the Secretary propose to coin it and hold it in the Treasury as dollars? The Secretary had assumed that the Government was to purchase the silver necessary to make good the ratio of 20 to 1, and at the same time, logically, to leave uncoined the silver bullion now in the Treasury. All that he (Mr. Vest) proposed to do now was to put the facts before Congress and the people in order that they might form a judgment upon them.

Probably Mr. Crisp's Estimate.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—A prominent Georgian who is close to Speaker Crisp, and who has just returned from Washington, says that free coinage will not carry in the House, and that all ratios will be voted down by from 30 to 40.

He estimates the majority for the Wilson bill at about 70. While he does not say so, it is believed these are the Speaker's figures.

(For House Debate See Page 8.)

Not to Go to Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—In view of the present peaceful condition of affairs in Samoa, Secretary Herbert has decided not to send a naval vessel to Apia. The Charleston and the Yorktown will, therefore, on their arrival at Callao, be ordered to remain on the west coast of South America and Central America to protect United States interests. The Yorktown will go to Corinto, Nicaragua, relieving the Alliance from duty in connection with the unsettled state of Nicaraguan affairs, and the Alliance will sail for New-York to go out of commission.

The Philadelphia sailed from Callao to-day for Honolulu to relieve the Boston. It is rumored in naval circles that the bottom of the Boston is in a much more serious condition than has been reported, and that it may be necessary to tow her to San Francisco. The Boston is under orders to sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the Philadelphia.

Robbers Pulled Out His Toenails.

PULASKI, Tenn., Aug. 25.—News has reached this town of a bold robbery west of here Wednesday night. J. N. Bolles, a farmer, drew $1,000 from the bank a few days ago and hid it under the edge of a carpet. At midnight two masked men entered his house, covered Bolles and his wife with pistols, and demanded their money. Bolles refused to tell where it was, whereupon the robbers bound and gagged him and his wife, and with a pair of pincers began to pull his toenails out. After suffering horrible agony Bolles disclosed the hiding place of his money. The robbers secured the money and escaped.

Kappa Delta Tau Delta Officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—The National Kappa Delta Tau Delta, after sharp balloting, yesterday elected officers as follows: President—K. C. Babcock, University of Minnesota; Vice President—C. R. Churchill, Tulane University; Secretary—Alvin E. Duerr, Williams College; Treasurer—Mines T. Hines, Gambier College; Editor of the *Rainbow*—H. J. Eberth; Catalogue Agent—A. J. Trautweim, Stevens Institute; Color Agent—B. H. Brownell, Cornell University.

FOR A LATE CONVENTION

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE TO MEET TO-DAY.

Syracuse Favored as the Meeting Place of the Convention—Senator Murphy and Lieut. Gov. Sheehan in Town—The Senator Looks for an Early Repeal of the Silver Bill—Probable Nominees of the State Convention—Republican State Committee to Meet Next Week.

The dullness in the commercial and financial world has extended even among politicians, judging from the lack of interest manifested in the Democratic State Committee meeting, which is to be held to-day at the Hoffman House to name the time and place for holding the State Convention which will nominate State officers.

Up to 8 o'clock yesterday evening not more than four out-of-town members of the committee had reported to Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, who had established headquarters in the now historical room where nearly all the brain work of the State Committee has been done for the past five years. Chairman Edward Murphy, Jr., was not expected to leave his official duties in the United States Senate or to neglect the opportunity to see his colleague, Senator Hill, make an exhibition of himself, but he came to town last night.

The members of the committee who were on the ground all favored a late convention at Syracuse.

State Committeeman William B. Kirk of Syracuse was on hand early with a delegation of faithful shouters, the most active of whom was Col. John F. Gaynor of Fayetteville. "We are going to ask the State Committee to send the convention to Syracuse, and we are going to ask the convention to nominate Mr. Kirk for State Treasurer," he said.

One of the most active politicians in Western New-York, Col. John Flannagan of Canadaigua, said: "I believe the convention will be held at Syracuse on Oct. 3. Note how close I come to it."

Lieut. Gov. Sheehan was busy trying to keep cool. Although his room overlooked the adjacent housetops and took in a view of the Hudson River and the Jersey hills the atmosphere was next door to stifling. He believed the convention would be held at a late date, but was unwilling to hazard an opinion as to the time or place. "Saratoga is the most comfortable place in the State, for everything and everybody is within reach there; but if the date is fixed beyond October, Saratoga cannot be considered, because all the big hotels will then be closed and the charm of the town for a convention gone."

Committeeman William B. Kirk of course favored Syracuse. "We are as well equipped, so far as accommodations and facilities are concerned, as any city in the State," he said. "I believe in a sharp campaign this year. The date ought to be deferred to the last moment. But the first week in October will satisfy me."

When Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., arrived at the Hoffman House from Washington last night he found about thirty reporters and a dozen politicians to meet him. In the crowd were Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Controller Frank Campbell, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Anthony N. Bradys and Recorder Hessberg of Albany, Daniel M. Donegan, the Wiskinskie of Tammany; Lawyer Pearsall of Kings County, Assemblyman Percival Farquhar, who expects to go to the Senate; Port Warden Hiram Calkins, Assemblyman Alvin Quackenbush of Schenectady, who is to be given the Democratic nomination in the Twentieth District, and State Committeeman Charles A. Barnum of Monticello, who is spoken of as a candidate for Secretary of State.

Senator Murphy was in a jovial mood. "I know the Senate will pass the repeal bill without any doubt, but I know nothing about the meeting to-morrow and will not till it occurs. Syracuse and Saratoga have been both mentioned," he said. "If the committee concludes to hold the convention before Oct. 1, Saratoga will have the call. If after Oct. 1, Syracuse or some other place will have it. From all I have learned the sense of the party leaders seems to favor a late convention and a short campaign."

Richard Croker had been around the hotel for a few minutes before Senator Murphy's arrival, but he had disappeared when the Senator appeared.

At midnight the Syracuse "boomers" were confident they had won a victory, and they predicted that the convention would be held on Oct. 3. They declared that all the big men in the party were in favor of that time and place.

The political wise ones predicted last night that the following nominations would be made by the State Convention:

For State Treasurer—WILLIAM B. KIRK of Syracuse.
For State Controller—FRANK CAMPBELL of Bath.
For Attorney General—SIMON W. ROSENDALE of Albany.
For State Engineer and Surveyor—EDWARD SCHENCK of Troy.

For Secretary of State, in the language of one of the most astute men in the party, "no living man can make a sure prediction." Half a dozen candidates are mentioned for the office. The friends of Hugh Duffy, Vice President of the Cortland Wagon Works, have started a "boom" for him for State Treasurer, but the wise ones predict that when the time comes no opposition will be found to Mr. Kirk's candidacy.

The Republican State Committee is expected to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel next Wednesday or Thursday. The Republican State Convention, it is predicted, will be held in Syracuse on Oct. 10.

To-day's meeting of the Democratic committee will be short. At its close Lieut. Gov. Sheehan will return to Saratoga. Senator Murphy will leave for Washington on Sunday.

Policeman Charged with Clubbing.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Policeman Scott arraigned Henry Eichenhausen, a painter, of 427 East Fourteenth Street, with disorderly conduct and assault.

Scott's right hand was bandaged and poulticed, and he said the prisoner had bitten him.

A week ago Thursday Scott was told by a little girl that a man was fighting with some women. Scott went to the place and found Eichenhausen intoxicated and using profane language. When ordered away, Eichenhausen refused to go, and defied the officer to arrest him. Scott says he arrested him after a desperate struggle. Eichenhausen was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained until Wednesday.

Eichenhausen had for counsel Edward C. Stone and Commissioner of Accounts Wahle. They said that Eichenhausen had been brutally assaulted by Policeman Joseph F. Bush of the Fifth Street Station, who came to Scott's assistance. Scott denied this, and said that Bush was in citizen's clothes and had no club with him.

Justice Voorhis set the case down for examination this morning, when Officer Bush will be in court.

Lawyer Stone has already charged Bush with clubbing his (Stone's) younger brother so badly that his mind became impaired. He is now in Bloomingdale Asylum because of the clubbing.

The Robinson Exploring Party.

YUMA, Arizona, Aug. 25.—The R. E. L. Robinson exploring party has been heard from through the Cocopah Indians. Two weeks ago the party left La Paz, in Lower California, with the intention of coming up the Gulf. The Indians say that for a week the weather on the Gulf has been rough, and the schooner-rigged dory had suffered much from storms.

Twice she came near sinking off the San Luis Island on the night of Aug. 12 and shipped seas continually. Next morning she sighted and put into a bay near San Felipe, where when the Indians left they were making repairs. One man was lost overboard during the storm. The friends of Mr. Robinson are seriously thinking of fitting out a rescue expedition.

Mrs. McGrath Wants a Bed.

Mrs. Mary McGrath of 325 East Seventy-eighth Street was stricken with typhus and sent to North Brother Island. She was detained there nineteen days. On her return she found her bed and bedding removed. She has since been sleeping on the floor. She called at the Mayor's Office yesterday to see if she couldn't be furnished with a bed. Secretary Holly referred her to the Board of Health, saying that perhaps it might supply her with a new one.

Clerk Clifford Thrown from a Car.

Chief Clerk Robert H. Clifford of the Department of Public Works is confined to his home, at 309 West Eighty-third Street, by injuries received while stepping off a street car. The car gave a sudden start and he was thrown off. His face and head were badly cut and bruised and several of his ribs were fractured. When picked up he was in a semi-conscious condition. He was taken to his home. His condition was quite serious yesterday.

State Stenographers Chose Officers.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The annual convention of the New-York State Stenographers' Association was concluded here to-day. The officers elected were: President—Theodore C. Rose of Elmira; Vice President—W. B. Readshaw of Buffalo; Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Etta A. Emenis of Rochester; Librarian—Miss M. J. Balantyne of Rochester.

THE NEW HOUSE RULES.

They Give the Majority a Much Greater Control Over Business.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Those members of the House who believe that this session was called to repeal the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act, and for nothing else until that was done, suggested, a short time ago, that as soon as the repeal bill was passed, the House should adjourn for a three-day period, to allow the Senate to go on with its work without embarrassment by reason of the presentation of other House business, and the proposition has met with general acceptation among the repealers.

But a local opposition, which takes the form of insistence that the House must go on and attend to other work, of any and every sort, has been expressed, and it is probable that the House may be worked up to the idea of rushing into the usual grind. But the Ways and Means Committee, as has been advisedly stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, does not intend to begin its tariff work at present, and the Appropriations Committee cannot make up the appropriation bills until the estimates are sent to it by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the estimates will not be ready, even in part, before Sept. 15.

One objection made to the proposition for three-day adjournments and an idle House is that a course like that would be taken as an attempt to force the Senate. That does not seem to be a good objection, for the Senate cannot be constrained by the House so effectually as it can by public opinion. That will keep alive whether the House sit or adjourn. The House can settle this question itself by a vote. If it desires to go on it will do so.

The rules of the House, as reported to-day, will, when adopted, afford the majority the most absolute control over the House that has ever been exercised in a Democratic Congress. The rules are stronger than they were in the last House, and they contain the provision adopted for the first time by the Fifty-first Congress, that 100 members shall constitute a quorum in committee of the whole.

"Your Committee recommend the adoption of the rules of the last Congress, with certain changes, which are here explained.

"Rule 8, Clause 1. Strike out the words 'on motion made before division or the commencement of the roll-call and decided without debate, he shall be excused, or unless—'"

The effect of this amendment is simply to avoid a motion to excuse a member from voting, and leaves it to the member himself to determine whether he has such a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the question before the House as to relieve him from the duty of voting.

"Clause 2 of Rule 13 is dropped from the rules as reported as being unnecessary. Clause 3 of Rule 13 as reported provides for the disposition of bills adversely reported.

"Rule 17, Clause 1, is amended by inserting a provision as to debate after the previous question, where there has been no debate before it is ordered, and was, under the rules of the Fifty-second Congress, a part of Clause 5 of Rule 28. This clause is further amended by permitting one motion for the previous question to operate on a bill to its final passage instead of requiring a separate vote for the previous question on engrossment, and on third reading, and on its passage.

"Rule 19 is amended by providing that amendments to the titles of bills and resolutions shall not be in order until after their final passage, and shall be determined without debate.

"Clause 3 of Rule 22 is amended so as to prohibit debate on questions of reference.

"Paragraph 2 of Rule 23 is so amended as to make 100 members a quorum in the Committee of the Whole. Paragraph 6 of the same rule permits the committee at any time after the five minutes' debate has begun to close debate. Under the old rules the House alone could do this.

"Paragraph 4 of Rule 24 is so amended as to allow the House to consider in the morning hour bills on any of its calendars. The old rule limited this right to bills on the House or union calendars.

"Rule 26, second paragraph, is amended so as to give the House the same power to proceed with the public business on the days assigned to the District of Columbia business that it now has on Friday of each week, which is assigned to business on the private calendar.

"Rule 34 is amended by according the privileges of the floor to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and by limiting the privileges of the floor to such ex-members of Congress only as are not interested, either as party, agent, or attorney, in any claim or bill pending before Congress.

"Rule 36 is amended so as to permit the Speaker to admit members of the press to the lobby in the rear of the Speaker's chair under such regulations as he may prescribe."

POSTAL IMPROVEMENTS ASSURED.

Mr. Dayton Well Pleased with the Steps Taken by the Treasury Department.

Postmaster Dayton said yesterday that his visit to Washington had been most satisfactory in so far as learning of the progress under way in improving the Federal building in this city. When Mr. Dayton became Postmaster he set himself about interesting the authorities at the national capital in the New-York Post Office. He held that the building was inadequate in many respects, out of repair, and not a fit place in which to peform the work required.

On the suggestion of Mr. Dayton, a committee of the New-York Board of Health looked over the Federal building and made a report criticising many of the departments in which the lack of sanitary arrangements was noticeable. This report Mr. Dayton presented to the Treasury Department in person, and he also placed the finding of Sanitary Engineer Waring before Secretary Carlisle.

The Postmaster said that the Secretary of the Treasury was well informed of all the needs of the New-York office, and that steps had already been taken to remedy some of the more glaring evils.

Supervising Architect O'Rourke has sent on a plan, which will be adopted, changing the skylight over the main part of the Federal building. By this change more light will be admitted on the main floor of the office and a better supply of air provided.

The authorities at Washington, Mr. Dayton said, are in thorough sympathy with the needs of the office. Those whose influence will be of weight have promised to aid in stirring up Congress in behalf of a larger appropriation, that some of the proposed improvements may be brought about speedily.

Already plans are being devised for ventilation, following somewhat the lines mapped out by the committee of the New-York Health Board. The general sanitary improvements are also under consideration in Washington, Mr. Dayton says, and soon the Federal building may be in thorough repair.

During his stay in Washington Mr. Dayton saw none of the Post Office officials. He devoted his time entirely to the Treasury Department and in ascertaining the attitude of its officials toward the rehabilitation of the New-York office.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF BURGLARY.

She Is Suspected of Having Robbed a Flat, but Denies the Charge.

Mrs. Margaret Fowler, a pretty widow, was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of burglary.

Mrs. Fowler was janitress of the apartment house 149 Willow Street. Among the tenants were John H. Lyman and his wife, who are now summering in the Catskill Mountains. They left their flat in charge of Mrs. Taylor of 64 Montague Street, Mrs. Lyman's mother.

Mrs. Taylor found the door of Mr. Lyman's flat open, and discovered that the flat had been robbed. A clock which had been stolen was found in a pawnshop, and the pawnbroker described Mrs. Fowler as the person who had pawned it. She had moved in the meantime to 125 Somers Street, where she was known as Mrs. Huntington.

The detectives arrested her, but they could not find any of the missing property nor any pawn tickets in her rooms. Justice Tighe held the prisoner for a week. She denies knowledge of the burglary.

Pleasure Trips on the Central.

George H. Daniels, the alert General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, has issued an attractive pamphlet entitled, "Two to Fifteen Days' Pleasure Tours." This little book is designed as a guide for busy men whose vacations are necessarily limited to a few days or weeks. It covers a variety of interesting tours, embracing trips to Saratoga, Lake George, the Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and other points.

Chinamen on the Niagara Detained.

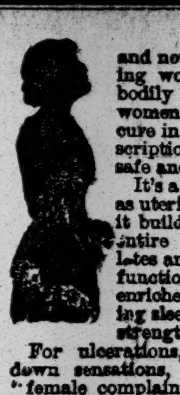
The steamer Niagara, from Havana, arrived on Thursday with thirteen Chinese on board. One of them, John Jay Chu, who had a passport signed by James G. Blaine as Secretary of State, declaring him to be an American citizen doing business in San Francisco, was allowed to land yesterday. All the others but two were held for investigation. The two released were merchants.

Clerks for Civil Service Boards.

Mayor Gilroy yesterday signed the appointments of Daniel M. Simpson of 355 West Twenty-first Street and Charles H. Woodhull of 257 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street as clerks to Municipal Civil Service Boards at salaries of $1,000 a year each. Mr. Simpson was a foreman in the Street-Cleaning Department and he resigned the place so as to take the new position.

Marie Tempest to Sing at Manhattan Beach.

Sousa's festival at Manhattan Beach will be graced to-day by the début this season of Marie Tempest, who will appear at the matinée and evening performances, in addition to the artists already announced, in several of her favorite opera selections. Miss Tempest will also appear to-morrow.



"LOOK UP, and not down," if you're a suffering woman. Every one of the bodily troubles that come to women only has a *guaranteed* cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That will bring you safe and certain help.

It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and it builds up and invigorates the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

For ulcerations, displacements, bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, and all "female complaints" and weaknesses, "Favorite Prescription" is the *only guaranteed* remedy. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

In every case of Catarrh that seems hopeless, you can depend upon Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a cure.

It's proprietors are so sure of it that they'll pay $500 cash for any incurable case. Sold by all druggists.

GALLANT RESERVES ARE THEY

THE WHITE-FROCKED TARS BEGIN THEIR CRUISE TO-DAY.

Sixty of Them Slept on Board the Old Frigate New-Hampshire Last Night, and the Rest of the 250 Will Report Bright and Early This Morning—Drills and Ship's Organization in Cold Spring Harbor—Commander J. W. Miller Agrees with "The Times."

The white-frocked tars of the Naval Reserve begin their annual cruise to-day. Last night the gallant old wooden war ship New-Hampshire, ablaze with electric lights, lay in the East River at the foot of Twenty-eighth Street, taking the citizen sailors on board. Some came on foot, others rode down to the wharf in cabs.

Sixty of the reserves slept on the ship last night, and the rest of the 250 men who compose the first battalion will report on board early this morning.

The old war ship was in fine trim to receive the sailors of the State. Her freshly painted sides glistened in the moonlight, and her new sawed-off masts pointed proudly toward the sky. Her three decks were holystoned as clear as a New-England housewife's kitchen floor, and from stem to stern the New-Hampshire was as bright as a new brass button.

The interior of the ship was entirely refurnished after the Federal Government sent her to the State for the use of the Naval Reserve. The city, through its Armory Board, spent $14,000 in refitting and refurnishing the ancient frigate. Electric lights and a steamheating apparatus were introduced, the quarters of the officers and men were rendered cozy and almost elegant, and the ship will be as roomy and comfortable on this cruise as one of those flat-bottomed houseboats in which the rich South-siders pass the Summer on the Great South Bay.

The New-Hampshire looked warlike within last night. Two hundred and fifty Lee rifles were in their cases on the gun deck. The deck below bristled with grim engines of warfare. There were one Hotchkiss one-pounder, four thirty-two-pounders, two howitzers, and two three-inch breech-loading rifles, besides a torpedo outfit. There was also a surf boat wagon, lent by the United States Life-Saving Bureau.

There was enough ammunition to last through a week of savage warfare on the high seas. No such programme, however, is in store for the reserves.

This morning, at 7:45 o'clock, the old man-of-war will be towed up the peaceful East River by two plain, everyday tugs, and, after rounding the northwest corner of Long Island, willbe brought to anchor in the placid harbor of Cold Spring. There she will lie for a week, in sight of the fish hatchery, while the reserves acquire experience in boat drill and ship organization.

"I could make a speech an hour and a half long on the subject of our cruise," said Commander J. W. Miller last night, "but I will only say now that I heartily agree with THE NEW-YORK TIMES in its opinion that the New-York Naval Reserve should go to sea in a real fighting ship. But we should not do this until we are more thoroughly organized."

There were a good many people on the wharf to see the reserves go aboard. They flocked to the pier from the crowded tenements of the east side, and some of the boys had fun with a party of reserves who were practicing at raising an anchor on the poop deck. Every time the reserves pulled on the rope the urchins on the pier whistled in imitation of a creaking windlass. They whistled all together, and wound up with a loud groan. The reserves stood this for about a minute and a half, and then they dropped the rope and hurried below.

The real work of the cruise began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when a special detail of four petty officers from each division reported on board to the executive officer, Lieut. Commander George Edward Kent. There was a sufficient number of the reserves on the ship at 7 o'clock to make up a comfortable wardroom dinner party. Commander Miller and his staff dined on board.

At 8 P. M. Lieut. R. P. Forshew, in full uniform, assumed command of the deck. A second special detail reported to the executive officer, and things began to look like olden times on the frigate. The tattoo was beaten on the kettledrum at 9 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock came "taps," as a warning to put out the lights. A few minutes later the ship was dark and silent. The Naval Reserve was trying to go to sleep.

At 5 o'clock this morning the unfortunate cooks will be awakened. At 5:50 the boatswain's mates turn out, and ten minutes later all hands will be roused from their dreams of carnage. At 6:30 somebody will pipe the sweepers, and at 7 o'clock the frigate will be under sailing orders.

Cold Spring will be reached about 1 o'clock. Besides boat drills and ship's organization, the gallant reserves will be taught every day to row and swim. They will be trained to put a ship in commission, and will go through fire drills, sick calls, church calls, and divisional inspections. They will wash clothes, scrub decks, practice at the targets, scrub mess tables, and do other formal and unpleasant things. While on the cruise a system of flag signals will be established between the north and south shores of Long Island.

Many of the reserves were accompanied to the New-Hampshire last evening by their sweethearts, who seemed very proud of the amateur Farraguts, so soon to engage in mimic warfare on the raging surface of Cold Spring Harbor. The tenderness of some of the "good-byes" was in marked contrast to the stern and frowning aspect of the old frigate under whose side they were said on the pier.

Child Killed by a Street Car.

Samuel Saphiro, twenty-two years old, of 111 Orchard Street, and Lawrence Bonney, twenty-five years old, of 418 West Forty-sixth Street, conductor and driver, respectively, of Car No. 265 of the Second Avenue line, were held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of homicide.

Thursday evening Thomas Dooley, eight years old, of 1,465 Second Avenue, fell under the wheels of the car while playing in the street at Second Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. The child's head was almost severed from the body. The driver said he had not seen the child, and first knew of the accident when he felt the car jolt.

Loss in South Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Investigation diminishes the actual number of houses destroyed in the South Chicago fire fully 25 per cent. below the estimates made last night. About 130 houses were destroyed.

The district burned abounded in one and two-story frame dwellings, the average cost of which was $1,500. Most of the places were insured.

A conservative estimate places the total loss by the fire at $600,000. The heaviest loss was on the Sunday Creek Coal Company's dock, which was damaged to the extent of $125,000.

Will Appeal the Apportionment Case.

Judge Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied a motion by Jesse Johnson, Counsel for Andrew D. Baird and others, for a writ of mandamus to set aside the last Assembly district apportionment made by the Kings County Board of Supervisors.

Judge Cullen, a few days ago, denied a similar motion in the case of Charles S. Whitney and others against the Supervisors. Jesse Johnson will appeal.

MR. VANDERBILT'S NEW YACHT

THE VALIANT ARRIVES FROM GLASGOW WITHIN NINE DAYS.

She Is the Biggest and Most Handsomely Furnished Vessel of Her Kind Afloat—Strong Head Winds and a Gale Prevented Her Making Faster Time Across the Atlantic—Her Rig, Dimensions, and Outfit—Luxurious Cabins and Commodious Saloons.

The Valiant, the largest and handsomest steam yacht in the world, anchored off Stapleton, S. I., yesterday afternoon. The Valiant is owned by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, and her owner and his secretary, W. S. Hoyt, made the trip across the Atlantic, and expressed themselves as well satisfied with the way the boat behaved.

The Valiant left Glasgow at noon Wednesday, Aug. 16. She passed Sandy Hook at 1:25 o'clock yesterday, having made the trip in about 8 days 21 hours. On Thursday she met the big gale that caused such havoc in this city. She rode through the seas splendidly and behaved admirably in the heavy head winds. She encountered head gales all the way across. Mr. Vanderbilt believes that if the weather had been fair the Valiant would have made the trip over in about seven days. To have done this she would not have had to develop so much speed as she did on her trial trip. On that occasion she steamed 17½ knots an hour.

The Valiant was the centre of attraction in the harbor yesterday. The simple-minded Staten Islanders gazed at her in amazement, wondering at her being a steam yacht. She looked more like an ocean steamship, and no small one at that. She is a well-shaped boat, with a graceful bow and a shapely stern. She is painted blue with red pointings and red below the water line. Two rows of portholes on each side give her a still more important look. She is full brig rigged, that is, she has two masts that tower way up in the sky. Each mast is square rigged, and on each there are four yards. Like all English steam yachts, her smokestack is a very tall one. It is painted yellow.

When the Alva was wrecked last year Mr. Vanderbilt instructed Mr. St. Clare Byrne, the celebrated English naval architect, to design a yacht that was to be the largest and handsomest in the world, and at the same time was to be fast. Mr. St. Clare Byrne designed the Alva. Another of his famous yachts was Lord Brassey's Sunbeam. The contract to build the yacht was given to Laird Brothers of Birkenhead. The yacht was successfully launched on May 3, Lady Alva Montagu, daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, christening the boat as she slid from the ways.

The Valiant is 332 feet in length over all, 310 feet in length between perpendiculars, 39 feet 3 inches extreme beam, and 25 feet 6 inches depth molded. She is of 2,400 tonnage, and is driven by twin-screw engines that can develop 4,500 horse power. The screws are of bronze and steel, and are worked by two sets of triple-expansion engines, the cylinders being 23 inches, 36 inches, and 60 inches in diameter, and 36 inches stroke.

Having secured the largest yacht Mr. Vanderbilt then went to work to make her as comfortable as possible, and to make her as handsome as a multi-millionaire could. The best artists and decorators in Europe were engaged to fit out the interior of the Valiant.

The handsomest part of the boat is the saloon. It is 18 feet in length and extends the full width of the boat. Messrs. Cuael of Paris were the decorators, and had carte blanche in carrying out the work. The general design of the saloon is Louis Quatorze. The woodwork is fine-grained French pine, resembling very much English poplar, but the original grain and color of the wood is hidden beneath the fine white enamel with its golden embellishments. The carving, which is out of the solid wood, is something to be wondered at. It is simply exquisite, every foot of the wall paneling being rich in high-relief carving, beautifully done, and shining out in its added layer of enamel. At one side of the hall is a piano. Then slender-looking chairs, beautiful settees and sideboards, all of the best Chippendale style, inlaid with brass, are provided. The furniture is upholstered in rich crimson-silk velvet. The dome of the saloon rises to the upper deck.

The same decorators are responsible for the library. This is connected with the saloon by a passageway 100 feet in length, which is arched and beautifully decorated. The library is of rich dark walnut, unpolished. The panels and pilasters are rich with the most beautiful carving. The settees, sideboard, and general fittings are all of dark walnut. The ceiling is of panel work of the same wood, each panel bearing some soft-tinted painting. The fireplace and mantelpiece of the library form one of the finest pieces of work in the yacht, being massive and exquisitely carved. The fireplace is of glazed brick, and in the grate is set a black iron caldron to hold the fire. The saloon, library, and passageway are carpeted with a rich texture that cost $15 a yard. These are on the main deck.

Altogether the Valiant has twenty staterooms. Many of them are on the upper deck.

Probably the handsomest apartments on the yacht are those of Mrs. Vanderbilt. They are on the main deck. The bedroom is enameled white and gold, the ceiling being of rich fibrous plaster enameled ivory white. The paneling and draperies are of rich flowered silk, old-rose color. A fine wooden bedstead is similarly enameled and draped, and the carpet is a gray Saxony. A bathroom connects with the bedroom on one side. It is decorated with wooden panels instead of draperies. The bath is of enameled copper and the pipes are copper. The fittings are of silver-white metal.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's sitting room is on the upper deck. It is a beautiful apartment in the old Adams style, the furniture, framings, and casings being of dark mahogany, and the upholsterings and hangings of a peculiar green-colored silk, the tint being somewhat between an apple and a sage green. The grate is an open one, the fire brasses and fenders having been designed to suit the general style of the room. The panels above the mantelpiece and above a pretty little writing desk at one side of it are fitted with Wedgwood plaques. The pilasters dividing the panels and the whole of the mantelpiece are beautifully carved. The apartment is about 16 feet square.

Miss Vanderbilt's room is in the Cawthorne style of some ninety years ago, the draperies being a peculiar blue and the ceiling of Tynecastle work, with friezes of similar work.

Mr. Vanderbilt's stateroom is very luxuriously fitted. The furniture is of richly-figured pollard oak. The bedstead is of pollard oak, with convenient cupboards below, and having a canopy headboard. The wall spaces are paneled with the same silk as is used in the upholstery, and the ceiling frieze and beams are covered with Tynecastle tapestry decorated in white ivory. The carpet is a Wilton blue of a floral design. There is a large wardrobe fitted with every conceivable convenience. One corner of the room is fitted with a corner or ingle-nook fitment, the seats upholstered in cream ground and floral design French silk, and above having cupboard and bookcases enclosed by doors paneled and fitted with beveled glass. Under and between the ports is a specially-designed pollard oak cabinet or sideboard, an escritoire, bookcase, cupboards above, and a large lounge or settee.

Two handsomely paneled passages lead to the bathroom, which is fitted with enameled copper baths.

Mr. Hoyte, Mr. Vanderbilt's private secretary, has a room fitted specially for his secretarial duties. The joiner work is in figured Spanish mahogany. It has two large wardrobes fitted with drawers, trays, and a very compact dressing case on one and in the other a large writing cabinet. The bath is cased in Spanish mahogany, paneled and molded, and has a moveable top upholstered in silk for use as a settee. The bedstead is of the same wood. The ceiling and frieze are covered with Tynecastle tapestry.

The visitors' rooms are fitted up in Spanish mahogany. Each one is furnished with bath, sideboard, bookcase, lounge, and large bedstead. The decorations in each one are different, but Tynecastle tapestry, mahogany, and silk draperies are used in each.

On the upper deck there is a large social hall in the François I. style. The joiner work is of oak, and the carvings and draperies are very elaborate.

The deckhouses are all of iron covered with fine teak. The main companionway is paneled with highly-polished teak elaborately carved. Every pipe in the ship is copper, and all the handbasins, baths, &c., are fitted with a separate steam service for cleansing purposes.

The Valiant carries a crew of sixty-two men. Thirty-two are employed in the engine room, twenty as sailors, and the rest as cooks and stewards.

The Valiant flew the English yacht ensign as she came into the harbor, and the Custom House officers are said to be wondering what Mr. Vanderbilt proposes to do.

It was reported before the Valiant left Liverpool that she had been registered as the property of the Valiant Steam Yacht Company, Limited, a corporation chartered under the laws of Great Britain. It is presumed that it is Mr. Vanderbilt's intention to purchase the Valiant from the English company. As an English yacht she will be exempt from customs charges.

The object of this move is to avoid any such unpleasantness as Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt experienced when he brought the English yacht Conqueror over two years ago. Collector Fassett claimed that the yacht was dutiable as imported merchandise. He seized the yacht, claiming $35,000 as duty. Mr. Vanderbilt refused to pay. The case was carried to the courts and Mr. Vanderbilt won.

BOOMING THE JUBILEE.

Boston Yachtsmen Think She Will Beat the Vigilant Yet.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Friends of the Paine cup defender Jubilee have by no means given up the hope that she will be the boat selected to meet the Valkyrie, in spite of her repeated defeats by the Vigilant, and to-day they started a good-sized "boom" for her, both to encourage themselves and to keep up the hopes of other Bostonians that a cup defender may yet be selected from here. They could not get Gen. Paine or John to help them out much, but still they made a fairly respectable showing.

Their claim, in brief, is that, except for her Tobin bronze bottom, the Vigilant is in no way superior to the Jubilee, and, in fact, is inferior in windward work in moderate weather. They also bank considerably on the story that the Vigilant is 88 feet water line and must be cut down in order to be eligible for the races. They count the Pilgrim out for the present, for, while few doubt that she could be improved by giving her more sail, it is very much doubted if there is time to rig her in the way she evidently needs, even if the syndicate had decided to put in more money and go ahead with any changes. No decision had been reached in the matter this noon, and the boat was still at Newport, though under orders to tow around as soon as possible.

Gen. Paine himself, as has already been said, is not over-enthusiastic. When asked what he thought of the Jubilee's chances of being chosen the boat, he would only say that in his opinion the boat had done very well with the Vigilant, and that the latter's bottom was a great advantage to her in light airs and in the latter part of her racing.

"What changes are being made in the Jubilee?" was asked.

"I am doing nothing but having a few of the sails recut and the jaws of the gaff made of proper strength," he replied.

"Shall you have a new mainsail?"

"No, it is too late now to get a new sail into shape. The present one can be improved a little, and the wrinkles which now appear in portions of it can be broken out."

The General was very anxious to know as to the truth of the report that the Vigilant was 88 feet on the water line, and seemed better pleased with the outlook for his own boat on receiving assurances as to the truth of the story.

Mr. George H. Richards, who has sailed with Gen. Paine on the Jubilee in all her races, when asked what he thought of her chances, said:

"I have no doubt that with a brass bottom she would beat her. So far as I can see, the Jubilee has shown superiority in windward work, and certainly as good speed in running and reaching. I think, too, she carries her sail fully as well as the Vigilant, and is her equal in every way except in the matter of bottom."

In talking about the cup defenders George Lawley, the builder, said: "I think that the Vigilant's brass bottom had a great deal to do with her making such a good showing. The steel boats must have been very foul after being in the water for two weeks. Look at the Volunteer; she was hauled out at Fair Haven just before the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, and when we pulled her out the other day her bottom was in very bad shape, and will have to be cleaned and painted. The Carmita is another example of how quickly steel will foul. She had not been in the water two weeks, but when we hauled her out the grass was several inches long on her keel and bottom. I think that the Vigilant more than made up her allowance to the Jubilee by having the Tobin bronze bottom. Boston will be in it yet, and I think that the Jubilee will win out from the Vigilant."

Mr. Charles F. Adams, second, was also a strong believer in the Jubilee. So far as he could see or learn she was doing work which, with her time allowance, and a good bottom, would bring her in a winner.

Dr. John Bryant, like Mr. Richards, has been on the Jubilee in most of her races. He, too, is an ardent Jubilee supporter, and thinks she is still in the fight.

In regard to the Vigilant being eighty-eight feet and how it was found out, the story, as told here, is that she was measured by Measurer Hyslop of the New-York Yacht Club, and that the result obtained was so astounding that sufficient influence was brought to bear to prevent the measurement being announced as an official one, and also to prevent other cup defenders from being measured so that that of the Vigilant would not be brought out.

NAVAHOE BEATEN AGAIN.

The Satanita Beats the American at Royal Dart Regatta.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The regatta of the Royal Dart Yacht Club, of which Mr. H. Studdy is Commodore, took place to-day. The station of this club is at Dartmouth, and its clubhouse is at Kingswear. The course was in the English Channel, starting from a mark boat off Dartmouth and sailing to and around a mark boat in the channel. The course was sailed over four times, making the total distance forty miles. The first prize was £50 in money. The wind was blowing a light breeze from the northwest when the start was made, at 10:30 o'clock. Among the contestants were the Calluna, Satanita, and Navahoe.

It was expected that the Britannia would take part in the race. She was all ready to do so, but just before the start the Captain received a telegram from the Prince of Wales, the owner of the cutter, ordering her not to sail. It is conjectured that she was withdrawn because of the recent death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who was an uncle of the Prince of Wales.

The yacht Satanita was the first to cross the line. She was followed almost immediately by the Calluna and Navahoe, neither of which had any advantage of the other in getting away, except that the Navahoe was to the windward. Before the first round was finished the Calluna gave up and withdrew.

The Satanita and Navahoe finished the first round, at the following times:

Name.	*Rating.*	*Owner.*	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Satanita	162	A. D. Clark	11	31	33
Navahoe	161	R. P. Carroll	11	32	53

The second round was finished as below:

	H.	*M.*	*S.*
Satanita	3	51	54
Navahoe	4	08	30

The Navahoe was 16 minutes and 36 seconds behind at the end of this round.

During the third round the Navahoe gained somewhat on the Satanita, and at the end of the round was 9 minutes and 28 seconds behind, the boats finishing at the times given:

	H.	*M.*	*S.*
Satanita	5	06	53
Navahoe	5	15	21

On the final round the Navahoe continued to gain, but very slowly, and when the race was finished she was 7 minutes and 45 seconds behind the Satanita.

Following is the time of the finish:

	H.	*M.*	*S.*
Satanita	6	08	03
Navahoe	6	15	46

THE EMBLA'S FAST RUN.

She Breaks the Record for Cruising Steam Yachts.

The steam yacht Embla, built for Capt. John H. Hanan of the New-York Yacht Club by Charles L. Seabury & Co., has broken the record for cruising steam yachts in American waters. On the run down the Long Island Sound between Brenton Reef Lightship and Execution Rock the Embla sustained a speed of twenty and a quarter statute miles for four consecutive hours. At the time of this record-breaking performance the wind was fresh from the northeast and a long swell was rolling across the Sound.

This is the fastest time ever made by a cruising steam yacht in this country, and has only been exceeded by such racing machines as the Vamoose and the Norwood. The Embla was built for an eighteen-mile boat, and, recalling the fact that she has not been in commission more than three weeks, while her bearings are not yet worn down, the speed attained is simply marvelous.

Until the Embla made her appearance this month under the flag of Commodore Morgan, during the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, the side-wheel yacht Clermont was considered the fastest in this country. On more than one occasion these two fliers met during the recent cruise to the eastward, the result of which was an easy victory for Capt. Hanan's yacht. The owner of the Embla, it is said, will not be satisfied until he has had a brush with the steamers Monmouth and Sandy Hook of the Long Branch route.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The following yachts have passed here to-day: Bound East—Steam yachts Shearwater, Mr. H. B. Wolcott; Clermont, Mr. A. V. Santvoord; Theresa, Mr. Gustavus Sidenberg; Fedalma, Mr. Edward M. Brown; Alicia, Mr. H. M. Flagler; Orienta, Mr. E. B. Ladew; Empress, Mr. E. A. Schermerhorn, and Fra Diavolo, Mr. E. S. Stokes.

Passed West—Steam yachts Helvetia, Mr. C. O. D. Iselin; Vision, Mr. Clarence McKim, and May, Commodore E. D. Morgan. Sloop yacht Rival, Mr. P. G. Sanford.

Left Here for New-York—Yawl Lounger, Mr. James B. Hammond.

Left Here for the East—Schooner yachts Priscilla, Mr. Albert A. Wright; Ramona, Mr. Harry M. Gillig; Tioga, Mr. S. L. Husted, Jr.

Steam yacht Olive, McLaughlin Brothers, was hauled out on A. B. Wood & Son's ways, to clean and paint.

Cutter yacht Circe, Mr. S. G. Porter, from Larchment, arrived here this afternoon, and reports lost bowsprit during the gale of Aug. 23. She will make repairs at the yard of Henry Piepgras.

Steam yacht Javelin, Mr. C. R. Flint, from New-York, came to anchor off the Country Club.

STATION SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 25.—In port—Steam yacht Vinita, New-London, for New-Bedford; sloops Nymph, Pointer, Viva, and Arrow, cruising; steam yacht Leppay, cruising.

Sailed—Schooner yacht Alcea, for Boston; Sialect, Miranda, and Haleyon, cruising.

Schooner Kathleen, Boston, is at Woods Holl awaiting orders.

Steam yachts Viva and Grunda, Boston, are at Great Harbor. Sloop Verena, Boston, is at Little Harbor.

The report that the old cup defender Puritan is fitting out for the trial races is without foundation. The famous sloop is on the market.

This Cinch Won.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 25.—A yacht race for $100 was sailed here this afternoon between The Cinch, owned by Hiram Knapp of New-York, and The Kid, owned by Bayard Thayer of Boston. The distance was ten miles, and the wind was light. The Cinch won in 2:30:00, beating The Kid 31 seconds.

Bits of Yachting News.

—There will be no race for eighty-five-footers for an Atlantic Club cup. An effort was made to bring the cup defenders together, but through bad management it fell through. Aug. 3 was the date claimed for the race. This date had previously been claimed by the Larchmont Club.

—The August regatta of the Shrewsbury Club, which was to have taken place to-morrow at Red Bank, has been postponed indefinitely because several of the yachts entered were damaged by Wednesday night's storm.

—There will be a race at Larchmont to-day for catboats, for a cup offered by Mr. F. W. Flint. It will probably be the best catboat race of the season.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

Bookmakers Got Much the Best of the Big Crowd Present.

It was very warm at Clifton yesterday. Only one favorite won, and the bookmakers had the best of the big crowd present.

Airplant was cut loose for a killing in the last race, and, after having been backed from 4 to 1 to 9 to 5, he won by half a length from Harry Alonzo. The favorite, Rico, as is usually the case when one of the Khaftan Stable's horses is favorite, was never dangerous.

Details of the racing and betting:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17½.

Flatlands, 122 pounds, (Yetter,) won by a length and a half; St. Hubert, 122, (E. Tribe,) second by half a length; Noonday, 119, (J. Weber,) third. Emblem, 122; Mamie B. B., 117; Bob Sutherland, 122; Express, 119; G. W. Cook, 119; Jim Fagin, 119, and Plaintiff, 119, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Flatlands, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; St. Hubert, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; Noonday, 15 to 1, 8 to 1, and 3 to 1; Emblem, 5 to 1; Mamie B. B., 10 to 1; Bob Sutherland, 5 to 1; Express, 30 to 1; G. W. Cook, 4 to 1; Jim Fagin, 80 to 1; Plaintiff, 80 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Time 1:04¼.

Napoleon, 94 pounds, (Stewart,) won by a head; Quartz, 97, (Pansy,) second by half a length; Sprite, 94, (Brooks,) third. Fanny Hill filly, 90; Pie, 91; Floyd, 94; Chamunka, 97½; King Joseph, 102½; Williston, 94; Jim Corbett, 109; Miranda filly, 103, and Le Faro, 91, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Napoleon, 100 to 1, 40 to 1, and 20 to 1; Quartz, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Sprite, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5; Fanny Hill filly, 6 to 1; Pie, 5 to 2; Floyd, 6 to 1; Chamunka, 10 to 1; King Joseph, 10 to 1; Williston, 8 to 1; Jim Corbett, 100 to 1; Miranda filly, 60 to 1; Le Faro, 100 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:25.

Unicorn, 107 pounds, (Clerico,) won by a head; Marcellus, 101, (C. Johnson,) second by a length and a half; Industry, 102, (McKenzie,) third. Wheeler, 107, also ran.

Betting.—Against Unicorn, 5 to 1 and 4 to 5; Marcellus, 7 to 1 and 7 to 5; Industry, 20 to 1; Wheeler, 2 to 5.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

Skedaddle, 105 pounds, (Bergen,) won by a head; Gray Eagle, 103½, (J. Weber,) second by a head; Mabel Glenn, 104, (Donohue,) third. Berwyn, 103½; Tringle, 100; Zingara, 100, and Fleurette, 102, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Skedaddle, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 2 to 1; Gray Eagle, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; Mabel Glenn, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5; Berwyn, 4 to 1; Tringle, 3 to 1; Zingara, 20 to 1; Fleurette, 15 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Time—1:29¼.

Bess Macduff, 97 pounds, (Brooks,) won by a head; Balbriggan, 93, (J. Lambley,) second by a head; Double Cross, 108, (J. Weber,) third. Larghetto, 102; Glorlana, 93; Foxford, 107½; False Ahrens, 88, and McCormack, 98, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Bess Macduff, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 3; Balbriggan, 5 to 2, even money, and 1 to 2; Double Cross, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5; Larghetto, 4 to 1; Glorlana, 50 to 1; Foxford, 20 to 1; False Ahrens, 40 to 1; McCormack, 15 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16½.

Airplant, 122½ pounds, (McDermott,) won by half a length; Harry Alonzo, 122, (Bergen,) second by a head; Rico, 119, (McCauley,) third. Canvass, 119; J. McLaughlin, 119, and Upstart, 112, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Airplant, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; Harry Alonzo, 7 to 2, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5; Rico, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4; Canvass, 7 to 1; J. McLaughlin, 20 to 1; Upstart, 20 to 1.

The Entries for To-Day's Races.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Entre, 107 pounds; Leather Stocking and Kerry Gow, 102 each; Heads or Tails, 101; King Crab, 99; Rear Guard, 97; Khaftan and Sea Bird, 95 each; Lou Rhett, 92; Mary S., 90; Leonardo and Control, 88 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Marble, 113 pounds; Hazel, Carrie H., Starling, and Florinda, 108 each; Hypatia and Eliza Ann, 104 each; Miranda filly, 103; War Lord, 100; Mamie B., 98.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Brookdale, 105 pounds; Wheeler and Upstart, 102 each; Kentucky Lady, 97; Industry, 91; Tobasco, 90; Marcellus, 87; Skadi, Mamie Kelly, and Tube Rose, 85 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Copyright, 116 pounds; Clement, 101; Marshall, 100; Rico, 95; Merry Duke, 94; Rear Guard, 93; Harry Alonzo and Balbriggan, 90 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Billy S., Airplant, Darkness, Benjamin, and Charlie Wilson, 105 pounds each; Berwyn, Romance, and Mohican, 102 each; Vera, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Elmstone, Jay Qu El, and Klowah, 105 pounds each; St. Patrick, G. W. Cook, Hardy Fox, and Lawrence, 102 each; Miss Aggie, The Pearl, and Josephine, 100 each.

FAST HEATS AT SPRINGFIELD.

Nancy Hanks Trots a Mile in 2:08—Hal Pointer Wins Again.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25.—There was a royal reception awaiting the crack harness racers at Hampton Park to-day. The attendance was close to 10,000. The track was considerably improved after the rain, which caused a delay of twenty-four hours.

Nancy Hanks came to the wire in rare form and trotted the fastest mile of the season, according to the official time. The queen made a break on the first score, but the next time went away true and fast, stepping the first quarter in 0:32. She increased this to the half, as the figures noted to that point were 1:03¼; the next quarter was in 0:33, and from there Nancy Hanks came away under the whip, finishing according to the watches in the stand in 2:08. Everybody else made it a trifle slower, most of the timers in 2:08¼. In either case the performance is a wonderful one, as the track is at least four seconds slower than the newer courses, where the records of late years have been made.

J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston, owner of Nancy Hanks, saw her trot to-day for the first time since he purchased her in Kentucky nearly three years ago. There was another exhibition of the pony trotter Sea King, 13¼ hands, the little stallion doing the mile in 2:24, a second below his record.

The contests between the horses in the class events were all exciting, and in the free-for-all trot the race record of the track at that gait was materially improved. Walter E., the hero of previous battles in this class, again proved the victor, after Little Albert had outfooted him a heat in 2:13¾.

This was the best mile trotted in a race here up till to-day, but Walter E. was equal to greater things than this in the next two heats. Little Albert got away on a break in the second, but closed quite a gap, and was well up at the finish. Walter E. was too rapid for the chestnut gelding, shaking Phœbe Wilkes off at the finish in 2:13.

The next mile was even more sensational, and again Little Albert's unsteadiness helped to spoil his chances. Phœbe Wilkes came lapped on Walter E. down the stretch and Hamlin's Nightingale was footing both till she lost her stride. Walter E. stood the terrific drive grandly and finished a neck in front of the Wilkes mare, the time, 2:11¼, being the best ever made in a trotting contest here. These trying sports in the broiling heat told on all the fliers, but Walter E. proved the gamest, landing the race in 2:15¼.

The free-for-all pacers had a shorter struggle, as the race begun on Wednesday lasted for one more heat to-day. Hal Pointer was on his good behavior, and stepping to the half in 1:03½, carried Blue Sign to a break, playing with Major Wonder from there, and finishing with seconds to spare in 2:10½. Geers said he could have made the trip in 2:07 with his invincible pacer.

There was a great surprise for the talent in the 2:19 trot, as the contest was supposed to be between Maud C. and Myrtle R., both selling at $50, with the field only worth $20. The cheap tickets proved valuable, as Nellie McGregor rushed away in front, leading by four lengths in the first heat, with Maud C. the only one near. The time, 2:14¼, is a new record for the McGregor mare, and she ended the race in two more heats. Maud C. and Myrtle R. having to be content with second and third places respectively.

The 2:30 class, for three-year-olds, was a gift to Nemoline, a strangely-bred black filly owned here. She reduced her record to 2:22½ in the first heat and had more moderate miles in the next two.

For the close of the meeting on Saturday the trotters have the contest, the classes being the 2:15, 2:21, and 2:25 for foals of 1889.

Summaries:

Free-for-all Pace.—Purse $1,500.

Hal Pointer, b. g., by Tom Hall-Sweepstakes, by Snow Heels, (Geers) 1 3 1 3 1
Blue Sign, b. g., by Ensign, (Dougherty) 3 1 2 3 1
Major Wonder, b. g., (Curry) 2 2 3 2 2
Time—2:16; 2:12¼; 2:10½; 2:13¼; 2:10½.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Nellie McGregor, ch. m., by Robert McGregor-Minnie Hill, by Dictator, (Dickerson) 1 1 1
Maud C., ch. m., (Kelly) 2 2 6
Myrtle R., b. m., (Starr) 5 3 2
Geneva, b. m., (Bither) 6 5 3
Alcyone, Jr., ch. s., (Burch) 3 6 5
Puritan, b. g., (Nay) 4 4 4
Col. Osgood, br. s., (Bowen) 7 dr.
Mary Mac, b. m., (McHenry) dis.
Time—2:14¼; 2:16; 2:17½.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $1,500.

Nemoline, bl. f., by Jersey Wilkes, Nemesis, by Nutwood, (Baggs) 1 1 1
Madge Wilkes, ch. f., (Green) 2 3 2
Onondaga, b. c., (Warren) 3 2 3
Time—2:22½; 2:26½; 2:26¼.

Free-for-all.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Walter E., b. g., by Patchen Mambrino-Old Morgan, by Son of Magner, (Stewart) 2 1 1 1
Little Albert, ch. g., by Albert W., (Kelly) 1 4 3 4
Phœbe Wilkes, br. m., (McHenry) 4 2 2 3
Nightingale, ch. m., (Geers) 3 3 4 2
Time—2:13¾; 2:13; 2:11¼; 2:15¼.

Winners at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. St. Pat, 102 pounds, (Noble,) 2 to 1, won; Fred Douglass, 118, (Morris,) 6 to 1, second; George Beck, 106, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, third. Miss Richmond and Hyma also ran. Time—1:12¼.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Little Fred, 97 pounds, (Griffin,) 2 to 1, won; Dutch Oven, 98, (Thorpe,) 9 to 2, second; Fan King, 103, (H. Taylor,) 4 to 1, third. Elk Knight also ran. Time—1:05¼.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Gettysburg, 116 pounds, (Morris,) 2 to 1, won; White Wings, 93, (Neary,) 8 to 1, second; Lester, 103, (Griffin,) even money, third. Zaldivar and Silent also ran. Time—1:47½.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Highland, 113 pounds, (R. Williams,) even money, won; Sandowne, 103, (Ballard,) 15 to 1, second; Henry Young, 110, (Thorpe,) 7 to 2, third. Patrolman and William T. also ran. Time—1:04¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Rebecca Rowett filly, 84 pounds, (Neary,) 9 to 1, won; Carmen, 105, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, second; Nativity, 110, (Kunze,) 15 to 1, third. Leigh, Triumph, Panhandle, and Duke John also ran. Time—1:12¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Panitzen, 94 pounds, (R. Doggett,) 4 to 1, won; Muffineer, 85, (F. Williams,) 18 to 5, second; Issie O., 94, (Thorpe,) 4 to 5, third. Glenmar, Republic, and Shenandoah Maid also ran. Time—1:05.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Galindo, 122 pounds; Lester, 110; Marmose and Acclaim, 109 each; Major Joe, 104; Tigress, 86.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Sun Glimpse, My Girl, and Lonsdale, 118 pounds each; Rey el Santa Anita, 111; Fredericks, 98; French Lady, Banker's Daughter, and Ellen, 85 each; Sappho, 90.

THIRD RACE.—Kenner Stakes. One mile and a quarter. Don Fulano and Stowaway, 117 pounds each; El Reno, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—Merchants' Stakes. One mile and a quarter. Prince of Darkness, 112 pounds; Charade and Strathmeath, 110 each; Victorious, 99; Jugurtha, 93; Saragossa, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Nick, 110 pounds; Tactician and Rival, 105 each; Empress Frederick, Santa Anna, and Lisbon Maid, 110 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase; short course. St. Luke, 143 pounds; San José, (formerly Sleet,) 140; St. John, 139; Rocket, 130; Return, 128, Alchemist, 125.

BILLY WILTON A SURPRISE.

The Black Stallion Was Forgotten by the Bettors, But He Won Handily.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The racing under the auspices of the State Breeders' Association at the Hudson River Driving Park to-day had one very interesting feature—the contest in the 2:30 class. The black stallion Billy Wilton had no consideration before the start, yet he won the first two heats in 2:20 and 2:21¾, to the surprise of everybody.

Summaries:

Charles Robinson Stock Farm Stake, $500 for pacing foals of 1890; two in three.
G. H. Palmer's br. g. Veto 1 1
H. E. Brewster's b. f. Thelma 2 2
Time—2:46½; 2:45¼.

Maplecroft Stock Farm Stake, $1,000; foals of 1890; 2:30 class.
William Simpson's b. c. Hustler 1 1
Summit View Farm's b. f. Cornelia Howard 2 3
Judson H. Clark's b. c. Cap Macey 3 2
Time—2:22¾; 2:20¼.

Waverly Lawn Farm Stake, $500, pacing foals of 1889, three in five.
Parkville Farm's ro. f. Eagle Princess 1 1 1
D. B. Herrington's ro. f. Dutchess County Belle 2 2 2
Time—2:30; 2:32¼; 2:21¾.

Hollyrood Stock Farm Stake, $500, for 2:30 class, three in five, (unfinished.)
Eugene Snow's blk. s. Billy Wilton 1 1 3 5 3
St. Lawrence Stock Farm's b. m. Jessie Sheridan 5 2 2 4 1
D. B. Herrington's b. m. Bessie Burton 4 5 1 2 4
P. F. Carey's b. s. Porcelain 6 4 5 1 2
Hollyrood Farm's b. s. Millionaire 2 3 6 6 6
J. Daley's b. m. Edith F. 3 6 4 3 5
Time—2:20; 2:21¾; 2:22¼; 2:23¾; 2:24¼.

Besides the unfinished race the races to-morrow will be for the Bright Home Stock Farm's Stake, $500, for 2:20 class, trotting; the Nelson House Stake, $500, for 2:40 class, trotting, and Parkville Farm Stakes, $500, for pacing foals of 1891.

TO RACE AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

The Race for the Fall Stakes the Feature of the Opening Day.

This afternoon the Coney Island Jockey Club, which is a club in fact as well as in name, will begin its annual Fall meeting at the pretty Sheepshead Bay race track. A meeting of more than usual interest and brilliancy is expected, and it will unquestionably be a relief to the lovers of sport to get away from the long reaches and the queer races of Monmouth Park to a spot where honest racing may be expected.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has just now a very responsible position in the racing world. It is a club made up of gentlemen, and that is an important fact in the present situation. Its responsibility lies in the fact that the public will look to its managers to correct the abuses that have sprung up and been cherished at Monmouth Park, and it must, if any racing club can do so, elevate the sport from the gambling plane to which it has sunk of late. It is a huge task, but, if it can be done at all, it must be done by the Coney Island Jockey Club. The organization has always been liberal, progressive, and anxious to make the sport a gentleman's sport. Its President, J. G. K. Lawrence, is credited with possessing rare executive abilities. He will have a chance to exercise them now. He will have the support of men who stand high in the racing world, like James R. Keene, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, Pierre Lorillard, Col. Lawrence Kip, and others of their social and financial power. The sport has received a severe blow at Monmouth Park. If it is to resume its old place, these are the men who must place it there. So a firm, strong hand is needed, and under such guidance it may yet be saved from total wreckage.

Owing to the fact that the horses intended for racing at the track could not all reach there until yesterday because of the storm, the entries for today's card are rather light, but the race for the Fall Stakes will alone be worth the journey to the track to see. That is a run at a mile and an eighth, in which Lamplighter, Sir Walter, The Pepper, Blitzen, Candelabra, Comanche, and Wildwood will meet, and the contest should be a rarely good one.

Gilmore's Band, under the leadership of Mr. Reeves, will be on hand to furnish the music; the track is in fine condition, and there is no reason why there should not be a grand day's sport.

Entries for the several races to be run during the afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Tormentor and Dr. Hasbrouck, 127 pounds each; Lady Violet, 110; Wah Jim and Loantaka, 101 each; Uncle Jess, 103; Yemen, Addie, Walcott, and Lorimer, 90 each; Laughing Water, 96.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Busiris, Longshanks, Factotum, Patrician, Potentate, Joe Ripley, Clarus, Little Pirate, and Will Fonso, 108 pounds each; Flirt and Stonenellie, 105 each; She filly, 97.

THIRD RACE.—Dolphin Stakes; one mile and an eighth. Sir Francis, 121 pounds; St. Leonards, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Fall Stakes. One mile and an eighth. Lamplighter, 122 pounds; Sir Walter and Comanche, 111 each; Blitzen, Pickpocket, The Pepper, Candelabra, and Wildwood, 104 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Addie, 112 pounds; Hammie, 99; Integrity, 95; Evanatus, 92; Panway, 91; Ingot, 80.

SIXTH RACE.—Green Stakes, on the turf. One mile. Sirocco and Sleipner, 152 pounds each; Lizzie, 137; Julien, 130; Void, 129; Madrid, 128; Restraint, 122; Grace Brown and Orchis, 117 each.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Notes from the Carriage Room, Breeding Farm, and Race Track.

There is no better criterion of the financial feeling among those who in a way control the money of this country than the prosperity of the carriage and horse trade in this city. For some time a sale has been almost like an angel's visit, but this week has seen something of a change. Carriages and vehicles of all kinds that were ordered early in the spring, to be finished in time for June delivery, have rested quietly in the warerooms of the builders until now. The people who ordered them were either unable or unwilling to pay for them. The checks in payment are just beginning to be sent in, and the carriage men hail the change with natural pleasure.

The horse dealers are resting quietly and keeping as many horses as possible out of their stables. Horses cost money, and a great deal of it, to keep them fat and exercised here in busy New-York. Buyers for our big dealers are out as usual scouring the entire country for good things, but after paying for the animal leave him to be called for, say, in three or four weeks. Thousands upon thousands of people, especially those in business, have actually needed horses the past month, but owing to the stringency in the money market have determined to make the old ones do until times are a little better. This making the "old one do" is what puts money in the pocket of the dealer and he knows it. After a horse is worn out with the hard work in the hot, dusty streets a few weeks extra work will put it out of all power to recuperate, no matter how long a rest is given. It is too late, and the "old plug," once a fine animal, is sold for what he will bring at some of the auction marts. This is an expensive policy, but one that is constantly pursued by those who use horses. The demand after such times as these for work animals sends the price away up. Just now bargains are the rule all over the city, and those who can afford to put out the money are buying for a rise.

Fiss & Doerr are holding their usual Monday sales, and as the quality of the horses sold has not decreased in any way prices are ruling very low, for every horse entered is put there to be sold regardless of price. The catalogue for Monday embraces a fine lot of trotters, pacers, matched pairs, family and business animals. These horses are all sold on ample guarantee, and every buyer is so protected. Mr. J. B. Doerr is spending a good deal of his time away with his family during the hot weather, but sees to it that every attention is given to purchasers.

Mr. T. E. Gordon does not seem to feel the money stringency in his business of disposing of first-class cobs and carriage pairs of high action and finish. His stables on East Fourteenth Street are filled with the finest actors that money and a thorough understanding of a horse's points can secure. His horses are all ready for work and are accustomed to the sights of the city before being sold. He believes in handling only the very best.

R. J. Hancock of Overton, Va., has recently suffered the loss of a filly by Eolus, out of Helen, by Alroy. As all the get of Eolus run, and run fast, such a loss amounts to something.

Ataline, a brown filly by Woodbine, out of Atlanta, dam of Alix, 2:10, won the mile dash for yearlings at Independence in 2:43¾. The promise of Atlanta being a good brood mare has been amply fulfilled.

An almost unprecedented run of luck in the good weather for the Grand Circuit meetings has caused considerable comment among the lovers of the harness flier. Six weeks of fine weather has given us magnificent racing and phenomenal time at each meeting.

It is strange that the followers of the Grand Circuit should have been so misled by Keeler that he was made a rank outsider in the 2:18 class at Independence on Thursday. It is true that it was the stallion's first appearance this season, but he had a race record in the second heat of 2:20, and won as he liked on Thursday in 2:15¾. As an additional triumph, one of his two-year-old colts, Onoqua, worked over the same track in 2:21¼. Keeler is by King Rene, out of Ada Wilkes, by George Wilkes.

Frederick Ashenden of Tattersall's, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, has taken two four-in-hand teams to Newport and will give a number of lessons in "tooling a four" during the four weeks he will remain. Mr. Ashenden is called the best professional whip in America and has an intimate acquaintance with every point of the horse that is required in this market. A number of well-matched carriage pairs are on sale at Tattersall's, and they are fully vouched for in mouth and manners. They have been driven by Mr. Ashenden and are fit in every way. There are no sales announced from Tattersall's as yet, but a number of important ones will be held in a few weeks. It is sincerely hoped by all who love the horse that the trouble about Managing Director Easton's license will soon be over and that he will once more be able to adorn the auctioneer's box.

New Turf Guide.

No. 4 of the second part of the Official Turf Guide for 1893 was issued by the Goodwin Brothers yesterday, and will be on sale to-day. It includes all races run up to the close of the Monmouth meeting. Its table of winning jockey mounts shows Lambley to head the list with 99 wins in 330 mounts, Taral being second with 85 wins out of 288 mounts, and Martin third with 83 victories in 247 races. Sims has ridden 82 winners, Doggett 74, and Hamilton, 52.

HOVEY AND HOBART WINNERS

WEEDING-OUT PROCESS FINISHED AT THE NEWPORT TOURNEY.

Hobart, Larned, Wrenn, Hovey, and V. G. Hall Are Left to Compete for the All-Comers' Prize—The Matches Attract Much Interest—"Eddie" Hall Started in with His Old-Time Dash, but Succumbed to Hovey's Rally—Wrenn Played Poorly, but Defeated Wright.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—Hobart, Hovey, Larned, Wrenn, and V. G. Hall are still in the race for the All-Comers' prize, each having won another round to-day. All the matches but one were played in the morning and were witnessed by the usual large crowd.

The match between E. L. Hall and F. H. Hovey was the first in order, Hovey being considered a sure winner. It was after 11 o'clock when Referee Campbell climbed into the official chair. Hovey opened the match by serving a ball which Hall found too hot to return. Hall took the game, however, with only one more point for Hovey. Hall was somewhat wild in the second game and Hovey tied the score. Hall spurted in the third game, showing some of his last year's form. He took the game at love and repeated the dose on the next four points.

At this point it looked like a walk-over for the New-Yorker. Hovey seemed unable to smash with effect and his drives were poorly placed. But when Hovey strikes his pace he is a hard man to down. He got down to work to the extent of three games, bringing the score to 4 to 3 with Hall at the short end. A close-base-line play gave the next game to Hovey after deuce had been called several times. A few lucky strokes and the set was Hovey's, 6—3.

In the second set Hovey drove a number of balls into the net, which were responsible for Hall's getting the two games that he did. The contest was not proving as good as was first expected, Hall failing to maintain the strong game which he showed at the start. The last set was a repetition of the other two, Hovey playing all around Hall. The New-Yorker tried to lob, but Hovey was always there. The World's Fair champion was invincible at the net, and Hall soon gave up the lobbing game. The latter failed to score on the third set until Hovey had taken five games. Hall then took the next game, but Hovey soon ran the set out at 6—1. The total score was 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

Hobart and Budlong were interested spectators of the Hovey-Hall match, as it was their turn next. Hobart, of course, was the favorite, though young Budlong had beaten him a fortnight ago two sets to one. No one thought he could do it again. After the steam roller had been over the court, the players tossed and Hobart got the service. Hobart had on the same pink shirt that he wore when defeated at Manchester, but he took the first game, just the same, Budlong failing to get a point. Budlong was slightly nervous. It was something to face a player like Hobart with such a crowd looking on.

Budlong brought the score to deuce on the second game, but Hobart took two points in succession. Hobart was way off in the third game, Budlong passing him several times at the net. Budlong's nervousness was fast disappearing. He was playing his game for all it was worth. He continued to pass Hobart and soon had the game all but won. Hobart thought of Manchester. The thought nerved him to the extent of two games, Budlong taking the next by clever side line drives. Another for Hobart and the score was 5—3. Hobart was strong enough to win the next game and set 6—3.

On the second set Hobart seemed to find the side lines with the greatest precision, and Budlong lost the first three games in quick succession. The young Providence boy was playing good tennis, but Hobart was better. Budlong tried hard for the fourth game, and took it on brilliant line drives, Hobart losing several points on close decisions. Budlong showed up well in the next three games, but Hobart always got the point at right time. The score of the set, 6—1. Budlong was too much discouraged at this point to take any brace, and the deciding set went to Hobart, 6—2.

Marion Wright gave Wrenn a scare, only losing to the Harvard man after five sets had been played. Wrenn's work was wretched throughout. It was good tennis for Wright, but a poor exhibition for a player of Wrenn's reputation. The score was 6—2, 11—9, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4. If Wrenn expects to lead in first he must brace up.

The consolidation matches were begun this morning and will be run off as fast as possible. To-morrow's matches will have an important bearing on the final result, with Hobart and Larned drawn to meet. Wrenn plays Stevens and Hovey meets V. G. Hall. Hovey ought to beat Hall, which will bring him against the winner of the Larned-Hobart match.

For the interscholastic championship Thompson of the Princeton schools defeated Howard of the Hartford High School, who represented the Yale section.

To-morrow Budlong of the Harvard section plays Parker of the Columbian section, and the winner meets Thompson for the final round.

The summaries:

Second Round—Duncan Candler beat H. A. Colby, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

Third Round—Wrenn beat Wright, 6—2, 11—9, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4; Stevens beat Tete, Jr., 6—2, 6—0, 6—1; Chase beat Miller, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3; Larned beat Ward, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3; Hobart beat Budlong, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2; Hovey beat Hall, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1; V. G. Hall beat F. Whitall, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1; E. Colby beat Candler, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

Consolation Matches.—*Preliminary Round*—J. Howland beat Smith, 6—2, 7—5; Hetzel beat Lord, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6; Davidson beat Thayer, 6—2, 6—0.

First Round—Piggot beat McCormack by default; Cedman beat Hennis, 6—1, 6—0; Willis beat Wilkie by default; Willing beat Pile, 6—1, 6—3; Dickey beat Rice, 6—2, 7—5; Bryan beat Russell, 10—8, 4—6, 6—1; Cobb beat J. S. Clark by default; M. Chase beat Wright, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1; Barlow beat Fowler by default; Reed beat Rushmore, 2—6, 8—6, 6—3; Emmons beat Shaw, Jr., by default; Frazer, Jr., beat Hewitt, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Interscholastic Championship.—Thompson, Princeton schools, beat Howard, Yale schools, 6—1, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2.

Cricket Notes.

—Another good list of games has been provided the cricketers of New-York for to-day, but the New-Jersey Athletic Club, which is tied with the Staten Island Cricket Club for the lead, will not take part in a championship game. The islanders will meet the Manhattans at Prospect Park, where a good match should take place. The Newarks will endeavor to defeat the Patersons at Newark. The only other League game of the day will be between the South Brooklyns and New-Yorks at Prospect Park. Outside the league schedule several interesting matches will be played. The Kings County St. George will visit Morris Park; the Staten Island second and Brooklyn second will play at Livingston; the New-Yorks are down for a second eleven game at Central Park with the New-Jerseys, and the Kings County second will play the Teutonic at Prospect Park.

—The latest mails from England bring over the result of the big game played in London Aug. 14, 15, and 16 by the Australians. Intense interest was taken in the game and some 40,000 people paid for admission. England batted first on a perfect wicket, and, taking advantage of this, they amassed the enormous total of 483, to which 103 by F. S. Jackson was the principal contribution. In the Australians' first innings, Briggs and Lockwood were in great form with the ball and the whole side was disposed of for 91 runs. In the follow on, however, the batsmen got the best of the bowling and by vigorous hitting rolled up 349; but their effort came too late, victory resting with England by an innings and 43 runs.

—The Staten Island Athletic Club has offered the league the use of its clubhouse free of charge for the presentation of prizes at the end of the season. This would be a particularly appropriate place to have the presentation of the pennants take place should the islanders gain the championship, but it might be doubted if the arrangement would be equally satisfactory to the New-Jersey Athletic Club should fortune smile on them.

—The promoters of the movement to organize a social club for the cricketers of the metropolitan district have received every assurance of success from the devotees of the game in this vicinity. D. A. Munro, the President of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, was one of the first to put his name down, while Henry Martin, the ex-President, and W. Fenwick, the present Secretary and Treasurer, are among those who have joined.

—Cancelled fixtures between New-York and Philadelphia clubs have prevailed this season to an alarming extent. Both the Philadelphia and Tioga Clubs have already disappointed the New-Jersey Athletic Club, while the games which the Tioga Club had arranged with the New-Jerseys and Brooklyns for Friday and Saturday were also declared off.

—M. R. Cobb has at last obtained first place in the batting averages of the first section of the league. F. J. Prendergast, however, is still well up and there is very little difference in the figures of the two men, Prendergast's aggregate of runs being only three less than Cobb's, while both have played eight innings and been each once not out.

—No less than seven matches were played in Central Park on Saturday, and the North Meadow wore an animated appearance, indeed, set off by the bright uniforms of 164 players, who were called into active participation in the several games.

—Yorkshire still leads for the county championship of England, with nine victories and three defeats, but Lancashire is making a bold fight, and has advanced to only one point below the leaders, with eight victories and three defeats.

—The men who have fallen from the double-figure average list this season are very numerous, and not 10 per cent. of all the players of the Metropolitan League have averages of ten or over.

—The organization of new clubs still goes on, the formation of the New-York Printing Company's team being followed by the Manufacturers' Cricket Club.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—Arrangements are being perfected for Jack Dempsey's boxing show, which is to be held at Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, Sept. 4, (Labor Day night.) The show is to be given as a testimonial benefit to the "Nonpareil," and will be under the personal management of "Gus" Tuthill, Jack's manager. The feature of the entertainment will be a four-round wind-up between Dempsey and Bob Fitzsimmons, who has kindly volunteered his services. Dempsey will arrive in this city Monday afternoon and will be tendered a reception the same evening by the Columbia Athletic Club, at their clubhouse, 117 East Seventeenth Street.

—"Bob" Fitzsimmons was busy all day yesterday fixing up his training quarters at Eagle Rock, Orange Mountains. He does not expect that the Irish middle-weight champion, Jack Hickey, who knocked out Peter Maher in two rounds, will be able to cope with him; but Hickey's backers say that Hickey has never made a mistake, and will be there at the finish when he meets "Lanky Bob" at Caledonian Park on Sept. 5. Hickey is a very tough customer, and has a record of knocking out some of the best heavy-weights of England and Ireland when he traveled with John L. Sullivan.

—Entries for the New-Jersey Athletic Club games, that are to be held Sept. 4, will close on Monday with James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway. The events are as follows: 100-yard run, handicap; 220-yard hurdle, handicap; one-mile walk, handicap; four-mile run, scratch, invitation race; one-mile run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; running broad jump, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap. Handsome die medals—gold, silver, and bronze—will be given to first, second, and third in each event. The bicycle events are a one-mile bicycle race, handicap, and a two-mile bicycle race, handicap.

—"Mysterious" Billy Smith, accompanied by "Joe" Hennessey and Alex Greggains, arrived in town yesterday from Saginaw, Mich. They found training quarters at "Jimmy" Carroll's house on the Coney Island Boulevard, where Smith will finish his work for his fight with Ryan of Chicago, which takes place next Tuesday night at the Coney Island Athletic Club. Hennessey will also put on the finishing touches for his "go" with the "Black Cyclone."

—A new gun club has been organized in East Orange, to be known as the Brighton Gun Club. The first club shoot will be held on Labor Day, Sept. 4, at the corner of North Park Street and Ridgewood Avenue, East Orange. The following are the club's officers: President—George Kutches; Secretary—Emmons Canfield; Treasurer—John F. O'Mealy; Captain—Samuel Badgley.

TO RACE FOR CASH PRIZES.

Entries for To-Day's Bicycle Races at Eastern Park.

At Eastern Park in Brooklyn to-day, before and after the ball game, there will be bicycle races, under the auspices of the National Cycling Association, for cash prizes. A single admission will be charged to the races and ball game. The first race will start at 2:30 P. M.

Schofield, the English champion rider, will be present at the races. The events and the starters are:

First Race.—One mile open. H. C. Wheeler, P. J. Berlo, A. B. Rich, Carl Hess, C. W. Dorntge, C. W. Price, C. E. Kluge, J. S. Price, H. E. Bartholomew, H. D. Hutchens, H. Kanaska, J. A. Newhouse.

Second Race.—Two-mile handicap. H. C. Wheeler, (scratch;) P. J. Berlo, (40 yards,) A. B. Rich, (60 yards,) Carl Hess, (60 yards,) C. W. Dorntge, (80 yards,) C. W. Price, (90 yards,) H. E. Bartholomew, (130 yards,) H. D. Hutchens, (130 yards,) H. Kanaska, (180 yards,) J. A. Newhouse, (150 yards,) J. E. Starbuck, (170 yards,) C. L. Williams, (200 yards,) C. E. Simons, (280 yards,) C. W. Ashinger, (260 yards,) Frank Albert, (270 yards,) B. C. Betner, (280 yards,) S. D. Smith, (260 yards,) A. Hosmer, (300 yards,) T. T. Roe, (280 yards,) A. C. Meixell, (300 yards,) S. L. Cassidy, (300 yards.)

Third Race.—Five-mile handicap. H. C. Wheeler, (scratch,) P. J. Berlo, (100 yards,) A. B. Rich, (120 yards,) C. Hess, (150 yards,) C. W. Dorntge, (250 yards,) C. W. Price, (230 yards,) C. E. Kluge, (150 yards,) J. S. Prince, (130 yards,) H. E. Bartholomew, (280 yards,) H. D. Hutchens, (300 yards,) H. Kanaska, (400 yards,) J. A. Newhouse, (330 yards,) J. E. Starbuck, (300 yards,) C. L. Williams, (380 yards,) C. E. Simons, (560 yards,) C. W. Ashinger, (460 yards,) F. Albert, (480 yards,) B. C. Betner, (530 yards,) S. D. Smith, (510 yards,) A. Hosmer, (600 yards,) T. T. Roe, (530 yards,) A. C. Meixell, (600 yards,) and S. L. Cassidy, (600 yards.)

FOOTBALL ON BICYCLES.

The Latest Game Devised by Brooklyn Wheelmen.

A sport that bids fair to have further trial among bicycle riders during the Fall and Winter was experimented with in Flatbush, L. I., yesterday. Riding upon their wheels eight members of various bicycle clubs of Kings County played football for 5 points.

The game took place at a bicycle school in a space of 100 feet, and instead of the association ball the English Rugby ball was used. Alfred Coningsby was the referee, and laid down the rule that if the feet of the player touched the ground while in the act of kicking the ball a foul would be claimed.

The game lasted one hour and was exciting throughout. Numerous fouls were claimed, but some brilliant work was done after the men had lined up, four players on a side. The most creditable performance was that of Henry Moore, who kicked 2 straight goals and brought his team out the victor 5 to 3.

The players were: First team, H. Obelin, F. Mentz, A. Shriever, T. Barrett; second team, Henry Moore, F. Coningsby, T. Hell, and Max Miller.

A team is to be organized here at once, it is said, and challenges will be issued to any club of wheelmen in this country who may want to try the sport. It is the intention of the originators to give an exhibition during the Winter at Madison Square Garden.

Bicycle Road Runs To-morrow.

—Manhattan Bicycle Club to Far Rockaway, L. I. Start from clubhouse, Broadway and West Fifty-eighth Street at 7:15 A. M., to take 8 A. M. boat for College Point at East Ninety-ninth Street.

—New-York Tourist Wheelmen, picnic run to Pelham Bay Park. Start from Dorland's, Eighth Avenue and West Fifty-ninth Street at 9 A. M.

—Brooklyn Bicycle Club to Pompton and Suffern, by train to Orange. Start from clubhouse, 62 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, at 8:20 A. M.

—Harlem Wheelmen to Asbury Park, N. J., start from clubhouse, 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, at 2 P. M., to-day.

—Columbia Cycle Club to Coney Island. Start from Dorland's, Eighth Avenue and West Fifty-ninth Street at 10 A. M.

—Lenox Wheelmen to club race meet at Graniteville, S. I., start from clubhouse, 8½ East Sixtieth Street, at 10 A. M.

—Hudson County Wheelmen to Plainfield, N. J., start from clubhouse, 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, at 9 A. M.

—Metropolis Wheelmen to Bayside, L. I., start from clubhouse, 146 West Twenty-fifth Street at 8:30 A. M.

—Bedford Cycle Club to Morristown, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 880 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8:30 A. M.

—Bedford Wheelmen to Rockaway Beach, L. I., start from clubhouse, 129 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

—Gramercy Wheelmen to Mount Vernon, N. Y., start from clubhouse, 23 St. Mark's Place, at 10:30 A. M.

—Kings County Wheelmen to Roslyn, L. I. Start from clubhouse, 1,255 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

—Mount Vernon Wheelmen to Patchogue, L. I., start from clubhouse, Mount Vernon, at 9 A. M.

—Union County Roadsters to Yonkers, N. Y. Start from clubhouse, Rahway, N. J., at 9 A. M.

—East Orange Cyclers to Coney Island. Start from clubhouse at 9 A. M.

Among the Wheelmen.

—The Lenox Wheelmen will hold their first annual race meet to-morrow over a five-mile road course at Graniteville, S. I., one-fourth of a mile from Elm Park Station. The events will be one-mile scratch, two-mile handicap, and five-mile handicap. Gold medals will be given to the winners and club emblems to second men in each event. The winners will probably be entered in the races of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs at Waverly, on Sept. 16. The race will be in charge of the Tour Committee, which is composed as follows: H. C. Jerkouski, Walter Herman, George Krause, and William Holzman.

—The Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs held a regular meeting last night at the Columbia, on Union Square. President Sheehan presided, and about thirty delegates from the various clubs composing the association were present. The Irvington-Milburn Committee made a final report, as did the Century Run Committee. President Sheehan reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad had agreed to stop all fast trains at Waverly on the day of the races, Sept. 16; also that tickets would be on sale at all the railroad stations in the suburban district. Over $800 worth of tickets were subscribed for at the meeting.

—The Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey will be entertained this evening by a watermelon party at the house of President James S. Holmes, Jr., at East Orange. A feature of the evening's entertainment will be a rapid watermelon eating contest between two negroes for a substantial prize. The clubs of the association will all hold runs to President Holmes's house this evening.

—The Columbia Cycle Club will send out two touring parties to spend Labor Day. Both will start on Saturday, Sept. 2, one going to Moriches, L. I., and the other to the Delaware Water Gap. The former will be in charge of President J. J. Woods, and the latter will be headed by Capt. T. A. Ritchie. Twelve or fifteen men will take part in each.

—A party of the long-distance riders of the Metropolis Wheelmen have just returned from a two weeks' wheeling tour of New-England, during which they visited the principal cities of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. They went as far as Boston and found the roads in very good condition almost all the way.

—The Castle Point Cyclers will hold a series of club road races to-morrow over the Englewood-Tenafly course. The events will be one-quarter mile, one-half mile, and one mile, all scratch. The winners will be entered by the club in the races of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs at Waverly, on Sept. 16.

—The Catholic Club Cyclers of Jersey City visited the Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken Thursday evening and were well entertained by them in their comfortable clubhouse on Washington Street. Members of the Metropolis and Hillside Wheelmen were also present.

—The Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken will have a club run to Waverly, N. J., on Sept. 16 to attend the race meet of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. They will start from the clubhouse, 1,210 Washington Street, Hoboken, at 1 P. M.

—The Castle Point Cyclers will leave their clubhouse, 1,210 Washington Street, Hoboken, at 8 A. M. on Sunday, Sept. 10, to join the picnic run to Staten Island of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs.

—The East Orange Cyclers will have a club run this afternoon to Cranford, leaving the clubhouse at 1:30 P. M.

—The Tarrytown Cycling Association will hold their annual open-race meet this afternoon at 2:30.

—The Columbia Cycle Club will hold their regular monthly meeting next Tuesday evening.

A Game for Albin.

The full score of the fourth game between Albin and Hodges, played on Thursday evening:

FOURTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

HODGES. *White.*	ALBIN. *Black.*	HODGES. *White.*	ALBIN. *Black.*
P—K4	P—K4	K R—Kt sq	P—B5
Kt—K B3	Kt—Q B3	Kt—B5	P—Kt3
B—Kt5	P—Q B3	Kt—K3	Kt—R4
B—R4	Kt—B3	Kt—Q5	Kt—K2
P—Q3	P—Q Kt4	KtxP ch	K—B sq
B—Kt3	B—B4	P—Q4	Kt—B5
Kt—B3	P—R3	P—Q5	R—Q3
Castles	P—Q3	R—Kt4	R—R4
B—K3	B—K Kt5	P—B4	P—Kt5
BxB	PxB	PxP	Kt—Q B3
Kt—K2	BxKt	R—B3	Kt—Q5
PxB	Q—Q2	R—B3	Kt—Kt6 ch
K—R sq	Q—R6	PxKt	PxP
Kt—Kt3	Q R—Q sq	Q—K Kt sq	Kt—K7
P—B3	P—B5	RxP	KtxB ch
B—B2	P—K R4	Resigns.	

For Baseball News see Page 10.

Assemblyman Fuller Renominated.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Republican County Convention here to-day renominated Harrison Fuller for member of Assembly from Jefferson County. Edward Barton was nominated for Sheriff.

THOSE SUMMER GOODS.

It's about time to sell them. If you intend to do business with the Public this Fall, advertise them in

The New-York Times

if you want to reach well-to-do readers of news and advertisements who still have some currency left, notwithstanding the prevailing pressure for good, hard coin.

AN EMINENT AUTHORITY SAYS:

The well-to-do are the people who respond to advertisements and who buy for cash or pay their bills promptly.

KANSAS BANKERS MAY NOT OBEY.

Commissioner Breidenthal Tangled Up on New-York Clearance House Methods.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 25.—John W. Breidenthal, Bank Commissioner, to-day sent out a circular letter to each State bank in Kansas and to many of the national banks, in which he said:

> I desire to call your attention to the fact that the banks of New-York City are refusing, and do absolutely refuse, to pay drafts made upon them except through the New-York Clearing House, and have to my certain knowledge refused requests for payment of amounts due banks except in their own certificates of deposit, which are made payable through the said Clearing House and not in lawful money, and, further, that they have given instructions to make all drafts on them payable through the said Clearing House.
>
> This action on the part of such banks would indicate that they are insolvent. The United States Supreme Court declares insolvency to be inability to meet obligations in the usual or ordinary course of business, which, applied to a bank, means inability to pay all demands that are made upon it, not in Clearing House certificates, but in cash lawful money.
>
> Section 13 of the Kansas banking law provides that "each bank shall at all times have on hand 20 per cent. of its deposits, one-half of which may consist of balances to it from good solvent banks." In view of these facts balances due from New-York City banks in excess of 2 per cent. of your deposits will not be considered as a part of your legal reserve until such banks shall again resume payment in lawful money of the United States. The 2 per cent. referred to is permitted for the purpose of enabling you to supply your local demand for New-York exchange.
>
> Please furnish me the name of your New-York correspondent and a statement of the amount you have on deposit there; also advise me whether you are indebted to any New-York bank, and if so state the amount of such indebtedness.
>
> JOHN W. BREIDENTHAL, Bank Commissioner.

The leading bankers of this city, who are doing a large exchange business with New-York now, just as they always have, say that Mr. Breidenthal is going beyond his authority in attempting to declare the solvency or insolvency of any New-York bank, and that he has not the power to compel State and private banks to increase their legal reserve by the 6 or 8 per cent. above the 2 per cent. allowed in the circular.

Mr. Breidenthal says he will demand a statement from all these banks, and will require them to obtain other assets to take the place of those now shown to be above the 2 per cent. now with the New-York correspondents.

The bankers all agree that business cannot be done on the 2 per cent., and that there must, if it is attempted, be a return to the expressage of currency and the consequent increased cost.

It is stated that Mr. Breidenthal does not, like many inland bankers, understand Clearing House methods and their manner of settlement, and further, that he will not understand them. It is believed the State banks and private banks will decline to pay any attention to this order and will not make any change in their methods or balances as long as the New-York Clearing House upholds the individual banks of that city.

TO RESUME WITHIN TWENTY DAYS.

Mr. Blaut May Not Remain President of the Madison Square Bank Long.

The affairs of the Madison Square Bank were put into the hands of the receivers yesterday, and after looking over the statements they took possession.

President Blaut, when visited by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said: "We expect to resume business within twenty days. That is all I have to say about the matter."

There is considerable talk among the stockholders of the bank as to the advisability of continuing President Blaut in office. The general opinion is that he will serve but a short time. It is said by stockholders that under his administration the impairment of the capital was the greatest in the history of the institution.

Bullock & Wilder, who were said in Superintendent Preston's report to have failed "a little time ago," and to owe to the Madison Square Bank $105,000, issued a statement yesterday denying that the firm has failed or that it owes or has owed one dollar to the Madison Square Bank.

Policemen Attacked by Women.

Lizzie and Nettie McGinty, who have been in domestic service in Asbury Park, N. J., were discovered in Third Avenue, near Sixty-seventh Street, early yesterday morning, very much under the influence of liquor. Lizzie was seen to throw away a bundle, and when Policemen Gunson and McGinnis asked her what was in the bundle she turned upon them with a volley of words.

Then her sister Nettie remonstrated with the police in language that was not choice, and she was arrested. Lizzie then attacked Policeman McGinnis, bit and kicked him and tore his uniform. Tiring of this, she tore her outer garments off. She was re-dressed by a woman who was passing by, but she again tore off her clothes.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday the sisters pleaded that they had been drugged. They were sent to Blackwell's Island for a month.

How the Crops Will Be Moved.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 25.—The big elevator companies of Minnesota, having failed to make an agreement with the farmers and banks as to the method of moving the grain crop, have taken the bull by the horns and resolved themselves to push the crop to central markets as fast as possible.

Ten elevators were opened to-day at Lake Crystal, Garden City, Vernon, Amboy, Elmore, Madelia, Brewster, Sheldon, Sioux Falls, and Montrose. Twenty-six more will be opened on Monday. The companies claim that they have the promise of plenty of funds from Eastern banks and will pay currency or certified checks for all grain purchased.

The Turf.

THE QUEEN AND THE ASPIRANT.
NANCY HANKS AND HULDA,
Respectively driven by Budd Doble, the "Chesterfield," and Orrin Hickok, the "Talleyrand" of the turf.
"Nancy," on Thursday, Aug. 31, and "Hulda," on Monday, Sept. 4, "Labor Day,"
AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

"NELSON,"
The Maine Thunderbolt,
will break the World's Record,
Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 4,
at America's Greatest Trotting Meeting,
Fleetwood Park, Aug. 29, 30, 31; Sept. 1, 2, 4.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
AUTUMN MEETING 1893.
COMMENCING TO-DAY, AUG. 26.
CONTINUING TO SATURDAY, SEPT. 9.
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
FUTURITY DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 29.
Trains from East 34th St. Ferry and boats from foot of Whitehall St. every half hour.
BADGES sold at RAILROAD TICKET OFFICES and at TRACK.

CLIFTON, N. J., RACES
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
Grand stand, $1. Ladies, 50c.
Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:30, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., and foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.
G. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Daily.................per copy.................3 cents
Sunday.................." "..................5 "
Weekly.................." "..................3 "

OFFICES
Publication......Printing-House Square, New-York
Up-town.....................1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
Washington......................515 Fourteenth St.

TELEPHONES
Editorial Rooms.....................1,470 Cortlandt
Publication Office....................2,036 "

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Daily, 1 year, $8.00; with Sunday, $10.00
" 6 months, 4.00; " " 5.00
" 3 " 2.00; " " 2.50
" 1 " .75; " " .90
Sunday, 1 year.................................2.00
Weekly, 1 " .75; 6 months..... .40

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

THE TIMES will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. Sold in London at Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square.

Specimen copies will be sent free.

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Rates: 25 cents per agate line and upward, according to location. Fourteen agate lines make one inch. Rate cards mailed on application to the Publisher.

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City Real Estate For Sale	7	Religious Notices	7
Country Board	7	Situations Wanted	7
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Dividends	6	Summer Resorts	7
Excursions	7	Surrogate Notices	7
Financial	6	The Turf	3
Help Wanted	7	Travelers' Guide	10
Hotels	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7
		Wanted to Purchase	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook. Matinée.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter—Roof Garden. Matinée.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Panjandrum. Matinée.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway-39th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St—4:00—Vaudeville. 8:30—King Solomon.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:30—Vaudeville. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Span of Life. Matinee.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Captain Lettarblair. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The New South. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av-26th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert. Fireworks.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—1492.
POLO GROUNDS, 155th St-8th Av—4:00—Pittsburg vs. New-York.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Player. Matinée.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 26, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

The Commissioner of Immigration at the port of Philadelphia is enforcing the law strictly and subjecting immigrants to a severe inspection. The immigrant, he holds, must be equipped financially to meet the present unfavorable condition of the labor market. "The man who has no money," he says, "cannot expect to be landed unless it is shown that he will be able to take care of himself from the beginning." Persons sent here by societies that desire to get rid of them he will not admit, "in the present condition of the labor world." We do not see why they should be admitted at any time. Immigration officers may rely upon the support of public opinion if they enforce the laws concerning objectionable immigrants with all the severity that any just interpretation of those laws will permit.

The Democrats of Massachusetts who were depressed by the declaration of Mayor MATTHEWS of Boston that he could not, on account of the condition of his health, accept a nomination for Governor of the State have been cheered by a report that ex-Congressman JOHN E. RUSSELL may be induced to be the candidate. With the present Governor, WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, and Mayor MATTHEWS both out of the field, it would be impossible to find a stronger candidate than the other RUSSELL, who is especially popular in the western part of the State and is a very effective public speaker. If he is willing to accept, there will be no thought of any one else as the candidate.

The police seem to be making a mistake in treating very seriously the performances of the Polish and Russian Jews on the east side. Of course disorder must be prevented or suppressed, but it is very absurd to attach any great importance to these particular manifestations of disorder, much more to treat them as the possible beginnings of a revolution. The facts are that the people who are making all this ado are the least successful, and therefore the feeblest, element of our population, that their distress has been greatly exaggerated, and that they are in no way formidable. If they make rows, they should be dispersed, and, in extreme cases, clubbed. But clubbing is not necessary in general, seeing that one policeman can scatter a hundred of them to flight. Yet, to judge by the reports of most of the papers, the whole east side of the town is on the brink of a revolution. This loose and exaggerated way of talking is very injurious to the trade of the quarter in question, and is calculated to do mischief. The mischief is aggravated when the police pretend to believe that a spirit of "anarchy" pervades the Russian Jew tailors, and that they are likely to rise up in arms against society. All that is bosh.

The plan spoken of as under contemplation at the War Department to make up revised lists of the names of battles that may properly be inscribed on the colors of regiments and as guidons is one of much interest to the army. The regulations authorize the practice of putting the names of engagements on flags, but after the changes of organization, with the consolidations and transfers, it is well to tabulate anew the battles and to assign them carefully. All the first seven infantry regiments, except the Third, and also the First Artillery, have on their records battles of the war of 1812, as well as of the later wars. The first two cavalry regiments and the Second, Third, and Fourth Artillery have those of the Florida campaigns and of Mexico, and the Third Cavalry and Third and Eighth Infantry those of Mexico. Other regiments in one or other of the three arms, being organized later, begin their battle honors only with the war of 1861, and after the close of that war there were many reductions and consolidations. The privilege of carrying inscriptions on regimental colors has always been prized, so that an intelligent, impartial, appreciative, and just revision of the lists should be of service.

The excellence of the shooting done by the District of Columbia team at Sea Girt, both for the Hilton Trophy and in the inter-State military match, as well as in other competitions opened to them, was an agreeable feature of the annual rifle meeting. The scores, to be sure, have been surpassed at previous competitions held at Creedmoor, but they were very high and were not aided by any specially favoring circumstances. It was a great disappointment, however, to all concerned, and probably to the winning team as much as to anybody, that the great States of New-York and Pennsylvania, which had their representatives last year at this range, did not enter the competitions this year. Possibly the time at which the Sea Girt meeting is held is not as favorable for the National Guard of those two States as the month of September used to be at Creedmoor; but it at least promises more favorable weather, and it offers the advantage also of an enjoyable week at an agreeable seaside resort. It may be hoped that next year precautions will be taken to insure the presence of more competing teams. At least half a dozen States, besides the District of Columbia, ought to have their representatives on the ground to contest for the national trophies and emblems of championship.

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

The efforts of some mistaken people in the West, especially such as assume to be leaders of opinion and guides of political action, to excite sectional feeling against the East indicate a strange failure to appreciate the actual relations of the two sections. It would seem as though the people of this country had had enough of sectional differences and sectional antipathies and their consequences to be slow in fomenting new ones or even in admitting them.

The division between North and South was an inevitable one, growing out of an actual diversity of interests, so long as slavery existed. It may be admitted now that slavery was as bad for the South as for the country as a whole, and worse than it was for the North, but the people of the South were excusable for not seeing that, and they honestly believed that all they valued was bound up in its continued existence. The antipathies created by agitation against it were natural and became deadly. But there is no difference of material interests between the West and the East, and nothing upon which a difference can be reasonably founded. They have a common industrial and commercial system and essentially the same interests in production and trade and the same methods in social, political, and business life. Their relations are those of mutual dependence. What benefits one benefits the other, and what would be detrimental to one would injure the other.

What is just now used to stimulate prejudice in the West against the East is the remarkable assumption that they are differently affected by the question of a national money standard. There is nothing in which the interests of the whole country are more absolutely identical than in the maintenance of safe and stable currency, and no delusion could be more complete than that which implies that one section of this country can profit by the calamities of another. To a sober and unprejudiced mind nothing can be plainer than the fact that what is sometimes denounced as the "money power" of the East, which seems vaguely to mean the manufactures, the trade, and the banking institutions which serve them and depend upon them, is deeply concerned in the industrial and commercial prosperity of the rest of the country, without which its own prosperity would be vastly diminished, if not wholly destroyed. If, then, it is anxious that a certain policy should be pursued with reference to the currency, it is because of a conviction that it is safest and best for all those manifold interests of production and trade upon which national prosperity depends. The financial and commercial bodies of the East, as well as those of other sections, derive their prosperity from that of the country as a whole and not from that of the community about them, which cannot thrive upon the disasters of other communities.

It may seem invidious, and possibly arrogant, to suggest it, but the real difference between the East and the West is one of advancement. Through a longer period of practical education and commercial experience, to say nothing of the learning of schools, there has come to be in the older and more maturely developed communities of the East a more general understanding of sound principles of finance, a readier acceptance of methods approved by the experience of mankind, and less liability to vagaries and delusions than in the young and breezy West. But it is a salutary effect of popular agitation that it desseminates information and ideas, and tends to equalize mental and moral conditions. The West is apt in learning, and is making hopeful progress.

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

It looks as if Mr. HILL were not very well pleased with the result of his escapade of Tuesday, when he made so unpleasant a spectacle of himself in company with Senator PEFFER of Kansas. At any rate the tone of most of his remarks yesterday was much more moderate. It was, of course, petty and personal. He could hardly help that, and he was probably as unconscious of how foolish he appears when he is comparing Mr. CLEVELAND's statesmanship unfavorably with his own as he was unconscious of how ludicrous and contemptible a show he made of himself on Tuesday when he was seconding Senator PEFFER's attack on the national banks. But despite this element of inevitable vanity in Mr. HILL's attitude, his advocacy of the immediate repeal of the Sherman law, his statement that independent free bimetallic coinage by the United States was not consistent with wise counsels, and that the question of a changed ratio was not now timely—all this is satisfactory. We have not at any time thought that Mr. HILL would be insane enough to vote wrong at this crisis. His reasons for voting right, so long as he does so vote, are matters of minor importance, and have an interest only as relating to the man.

We may, however, remark that it is very curious that a man who has enjoyed as much political power as Mr. HILL has, and has risen to represent the powerful financial and business State of New-York in the Senate, should talk about a "concerted effort on the part of the monometallists to produce a panic in order to discredit silver." He knows that this silly and mischievous accusation is aimed at the bankers and business men of his own State, and he knows that it is as utterly false as it would be to accuse them of systematic swindling or forgery. It is very well known that as a class the business men and bankers of New-York do not agree with Mr. HILL's one idea in politics—that HILL should be the undisputed boss of the State—but that is true of the professional men of the State as a class, and of most of the farmers and a very large part of the working men. Senator HILL can hardly afford to charge every one who differs from him on that point with what would be a monstrous offense if it were a conceivable one. But the most striking feature of this reckless accusation is that it is pure nonsense. The thing that Mr. HILL talks about could not be done. If all the bankers and capitalists of New-York were to get together to start a panic, the first thing they would think of would be the effect on themselves, and every adult male among them would know instantly and beyond all question that the effect would be blue ruin.

The Democrats of the State will learn with some amusement that Mr. HILL and his distinguished colleague will cheerfully vote for the repeal bill, "unawed by power and uncorrupted by Federal patronage." The only "power" by which any Senator is likely to be "awed" into voting for the repeal bill is the power of honest public opinion, and for that Mr. HILL has always shown as much contempt as he dared. As for the "uncorrupted" condition of the senior Senator from New-York, it has about as much contemporaneous interest as the morals of an Athenian hetæræ.

INDIVIDUAL HOARDING.

We should say that it was about time for business men of average sense to discover that the best use they can make of such money as comes to their hands is to employ it in the ordinary course of business, beginning by depositing what is not required for immediate needs in their banks. There is no means of making an accurate estimate of how far the contrary practice has gone, but everybody knows that it has prevailed to an embarrassing extent. At first there was more or less excuse for it in the fact that men generally were acting from a rather vague impulse than from reasonable calculation of the results. And there was also much more rational occasion for doubt as to the action of Congress and as to the scope and intensity of the depression that had set in. But now it is clear that Congress feels the force of public opinion, and that the purchase clauses of the Sherman act are to be repealed. The chief cause for lack of confidence is in the way of sure removal. It is no longer a question of providing against possible difficulties in the future. It is purely a question of how to hasten a return to normal conditions which is bound to come.

The sensible view of the situation is clearly obtaining among savings bank depositors. A President of one of the prominent New-York savings banks stated yesterday, regarding the notices of withdrawal, that he had reports from banks in the city, in the State, and in the Eastern States, and he found that the highest percentage of withdrawal notices was only 3 per cent. of the total deposits, and the average was only 2½ per cent. That is to say, that depositors in these institutions have only made up their minds to take out $25 of every $1,000, and of course a large part of this is not for purposes of hoarding. If business men in every class and in every direction would take as intelligent a view of their own interests as is here indicated among savings bank depositors, the stringency that is now embarrassing so many of them would very soon disappear. The reply to this suggestion, we know, will be that there is no use in putting money into the banks if you cannot get it out. But the banks cannot pay out what they have not got, and the only way in which currency can be got into general and even circulation is through the banks. There is more actual currency in the country by a good deal than there was a month ago. Some thirty-odd millions of gold has been brought in from abroad and some twelve to fifteen millions of national bank notes have been issued, and the issue is proceeding steadily. It is not the lack of money. It is the withdrawal of it from the ordinary channels that produces the existing trouble.

Of course, there is no use in arguing about a matter of this kind with men who are frightened and panicky. But the great body of business men are not now in that condition, and have no excuse for acting as if they were. They seem to us to be only a little dull in seeing how decided a change there has been in the elements really affecting the situation and a little slow in seeing how sure the recovery now is. Probably when the facts dawn on them there will be a rush to use money as it ought to be used, and every one will wonder how it came about. But in the meantime there is a good deal of trouble, a good deal of "stagnation," that is not really unavoidable, and every man who has the sense to realize this and to act on it will be doing his part toward bringing about more promptly the better condition that is sure to come about.

MR. DOLAN'S CLUB.

Our remarks about the patriotic opinions of Mr. THOMAS DOLAN, President of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and the utterances of the club's weekly organ, have caused the publication of some interesting facts as to action recently taken by the association over which Mr. DOLAN presides. It appears that on or about Aug. 9, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the club, there was proposed by Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, Vice President, and seconded by Mr. GEORGE W. ELKINS, a resolution asserting that the chief thing needed to restore public confidence was the repeal of the purchase clause of the silver act. This resolution was lost by a vote of 3 to 14, the only persons recorded in the affirmative being President DOLAN, Vice President WOOD, and Director ELKINS. Whereupon other resolutions were offered by the majority and adopted by the same vote, the three officers just named opposing them.

These resolutions, after commending the "silver policy" now in force, assert that "recent exports of gold were due solely to the fact that the balance of trade has been temporarily against this country," (a fictitious balance created by the astounding blunders of the Bureau of Statistics;) that the prevailing stringency and depression "have been caused chiefly by the decision of the people at the polls in November last"; that there can be no improvement unless Congress shall declare that it will not revise the tariff; that "bimetallism" should be restored, and that, "if the purchase of silver in obedience to popular clamor shall be stopped," Congress should at once provide in some other manner for "the continuous enlargement" of the volume of currency.

We did not believe that a majority of the Directors of this high-tariff association could be induced to support such resolutions or to commend the utterances of the association's weekly organ, although we had not forgotten the character of the work done under their supervision in the campaign of 1888, and while the McKinley tariff was under consideration in Congress, and in the Congressional campaign of 1890. We were ready to believe that the great body of evidence supplied by the business men and trade organizations of the entire country, by the experience of the association's members themselves, by the experience of banking institutions everywhere, by that testimony and that public sentiment which have placed all of the Representatives of Pennsylvania in Congress except one on the side of sound money, had drawn them from a contemplation of the high-tariff duties which were procured for them partly by means of their large contributions to the Harrison campaign fund in 1888, and at least had prevented them from opposing the patriotic purposes of those who are striving to remove the cause of distrust and paralysis by repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman act.

But we were too sanguine in our estimate of their patriotism. They are still thinking of the $400,000 which they and their associates in the Manufacturers' Club contributed to the Harrison fund through the agency of JOHN WANAMAKER, and of the impending withdrawal of a considerable part of the enormous tariff duties which were virtually purchased by that contribution, and were determined by a committee of their own members, who boasted loudly of their success after the McKinley bill had become a law. With the coming loss of the rich subsidies enjoyed under the operation of those duties before their eyes, they refuse to see anything else. Remembering the alliance with the Senatorial representatives of the silver camps by which the enriching legislation was procured, they stretch out their hands to these men again, hoping to gain something in some way for their high tariff by trying to thwart the patriotic purposes of even the broad-minded men of their own party.

The majority of the Directors of this high-tariff association have permitted themselves to be classed with the representatives of the mine owners as enemies of public prosperity. Their motives are not less selfish than those of the men who represent at Washington their own silver mines or the mines of a few persons to whom they owe their seats. In one case it is the mines, in the other the enormous tariff duties which were obtained as payment for great contributions to a political campaign fund. Each group is striving to retain the profits of unjust legislation. The majority of the Directors of the Manufacturers' Club cannot see that they are working diligently and blindly to the injury of their own interests in more than one way. Says the Philadelphia *Times*:

"If there is any one organization in the land that is doing more deadly work than all others against the policy of protection to home industry, it is the Manufacturers' Club of this city. It joined in the protection suicide by working in the forefront of the effort to prostitute protection to monopoly greed, and now, when that form of protection has been rejected million-tongued by the country, it flounders around in hopeless imbecility to excuse its perfidy to honest protection.

"THOMAS DOLAN, the President of the Manufacturers' Club, is one of the clearest-headed and most sagacious of the advanced protectionists of the country, and he is one of the most intelligent and practical of our leading manufacturers. He has spoken manfully on the financial situation; spoken like an honest man and a patriot; spoken the truth for the truth's sake; but his Board of Directors of the Manufacturers' Club have turned to the methods of the mousing owl in the insane hope of turning business depression to partisan advantage.

"Tariff revision will be taken up in a few weeks by the committee of Congress, and honest advice will be sought; but what Congressional committee would hearken to the men who, in the midst of a purely money revulsion, could excuse dishonest money in the illogical belief that they might thereby get a stay of execution against the most unjust monopoly taxes ever known in our history?"

Perhaps the Manufacturers' Club will intrust the presentation of its arguments before the Ways and Means Committee to Representative SIBLEY.

THE MARINE BOARD.

The bill introduced into the Senate to promote the interests of the merchant marine by the establishment of a Marine Board has much to recommend it. It is a simpler mode of accomplishing its purpose than has sometimes been proposed. One plan, for example, which has been supported by high authority, is that of creating a new executive department to be known as the Department of Commerce. This would be an analogy in our own country to the usages of some foreign countries, provoked by the high importance of the subject. Thus the British Government has its Board of Trade, whose President is a member of the Cabinet.

When commerce was first put under the charge of our Treasury Department, the tonnage of the merchant marine was only a little over 200,000, whereas it is now more than twenty times as great. It has been suggested that, with the finances of the country now demanding so much attention, it is sufficient for the Treasury Department to take care of matters which properly concern these finances, especially as it must have charge of the customs duties, the internal revenue, and the mint. It might be relieved of a burden of miscellaneous cares if the many subsidiary duties concerned with the Lighthouse and Life-Saving Services, the Coast Survey, the Marine Hospitals, the Revenue Marine, the Bureau of Navigation, the Steamboat Inspection Service, and so on, should be gathered into a separate executive department, which should take control of all that pertains to commerce.

But there is a well-founded objection to creating any more executive departments and to increasing the present number of Cabinet officers. The question, therefore, arises as to how the desired end can be reached in some other way. The advantage of the mode proposed in the pending bill is that it not only does not create a new department, but does not even add to the existing number of officers. It simply forms a board in the Treasury out of the heads of bureaus. This body is to consist of the Chairman of the Lighthouse Board, the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, the Commissioner of Navigation, the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Chief Hydrographer of the Navy, and the Chief of the Division of Revenue Marine. These officers are to serve, as we understand, without extra compensation, and the duties which they may perform as members of the board are to be in addition to those of their ordinary functions.

Under the proposed plan, this board will assemble once every three months, and at such other times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, for the purpose of consultation and with the special view of recommending to Congress any changes in the existing laws or the enactment of new statutes which in its judgment will improve the merchant marine or protect it from detriment. The board will also collect and publish for the benefit of the Government and of the merchant marine information affecting the interests of the latter. It is evident that this board is very well constituted, under the proposed bill, for serving these interests, while the Secretary of the Treasury, as *ex-officio* Chairman, will submit its recommendations to Congress. It has sometimes been proposed that sundry representatives of commercial and maritime bodies should be made members of the board. But there might be invidious distinctions in such selection, and it might also be suspected that representatives of special interests had procured favor for those interests in the recommendations of the board. Besides, actual membership in the board is not needed by local and other organizations, as they can reach its attention by memorials.

One great aim in the proposed legislation is to harmonize the various interests represented in the constitution of the board. By discussion and agreement beforehand they will be saved from playing at cross purposes and will be able to go before Congress with the strength of their combined authority, instead of confusing that body by incongruous recommendations from various sources.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Eben D. Jordan of Boston is at the Brunswick.

—John B. Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I., is at the Cambridge.

—Secretary of State Frank Rice of Albany is at the Gilsey.

—Judge John M. Thurston of Nebraska is at the Fifth Avenue.

—L. J. Seargeant, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and J. A. Donohoe of San Francisco, are at the Windsor.

—Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy; Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan of Buffalo, State Controller Frank Campbell of Bath, N. Y., and Baron Imhof of Austria are at the Hoffman.

Mrs. Beecher's Eighty-second Birthday.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, who is visiting her son, Col. Beecher, in this city, will celebrate her eighty-second birthday to-morrow. The event will be a family affair. No invitations have been sent out by Col. Beecher. The children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of Mrs. Beecher will be present.

Henry Irving in the West.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 25.—Henry Irving and party arrived yesterday afternoon, after spending two days at Augusta as the guest of friends. The party will leave on Monday for San Francisco.

AFTER SAVINGS BANK'S ASSETS.

People's National of Denver to Submit Proposition to the Controller.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 25.—President J. M. Lawrence of the People's National Bank has left for Washington to secure the consent of Controller Eckels to the purchase by the bank of all the assets of the People's Savings Bank, $1,100,000. Lawrence is President of both banks, and the same men own the stock. The deposits of the savings bank are $980,000, and the National will give certificates for the full amount running over thirty months, with interest at 5 per cent.

The Savings' depositors have held several stormy meetings, at which charges of juggling the accounts of the two banks were made, and President Lawrence and Cashier Schrader are out on bonds on a charge of receiving deposits knowing the bank to be insolvent. The report of the Depositors' Committee shows that favored persons had drawn deposits while the sixty-day rule was in force, and some bitter threats were made.

PAXTON, Ill., Aug. 25.—The Ford County Bank, with liabilities of $99,500 and assets of $154,000, assigned this morning to J. H. Moffett and C. H. Yeomans.

The cause of assignment is the failure to realize on notes and other paper due. The securities are said to be ample and with proper management the assignees hope to realize sufficient to meet all liabilities.

The First National Bank has also closed its doors by order of its Board of Directors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The First National Bank of Dalles, Oregon, which suspended payment July 31, 1893, having complied with the conditions imposed by the Controller of the Currency, and its capital stock being unimpaired, has to-day been permitted to reopen its doors for business.

FOR THE GILBERTON RIOT.

Coroner's Jury Finding—Warrants Issued for a Number of Arrests.

GILBERTON, Penn., Aug. 25.—The Coroner's jury this afternoon rendered a verdict in the cases of Parfitt and Holland, who lost their lives in the fight here Monday night between the Schuylkill Traction Company's employes and the town authorities. Parfitt, it said, came to his death from a gunshot wound received at the hands of John J. Briggs, and W. Holland came to his death by a gunshot wound received at the hands of James Whewell.

Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of Richard Amour, special officer in charge of the traction company's men; Charles Shelthorn, foreman of construction; John J. Briggs, Warren Brown, William Dooley, David Williams, Edward Foley, James Whewell, and Robert Benning, employes, charging them with unlawful assembly, riot, and shooting with firearms, and Superintendent B. E. Jones and MacHenry Wilhelhm, attorney for the Schuylkill Traction Company, for inciting, advising, aiding, inducing, and abetting Richard Armour and other persons to engage in riot, &c.

The case will probably come up at the September term of court.

HENRY CLARK BOWEN CREMATED.

He Was a New-York Merchant and a Leading Spiritualist of Brooklyn.

The body of Henry Clark Bowen, the father of Brooklyn spiritualism, who died at his home, 286 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, Thursday, was taken to Fresh Pond yesterday and cremated. No religious service was held, either at the house or at the crematory, by special request of the deceased. The remains were accompanied to Fresh Pond by Mrs. Bowen and her son, C. N. Bowen.

Mr. Bowen was in the drug business at 214 Fulton Street, this city. He was forced to retire a few years ago, as he was afflicted with consumption. During the past year he spent some time in the South, but could not get relief, and two months ago he returned to his home to die.

Mr. Bowen was fifty-eight years old. Twenty years ago he became converted to spiritualism, and had ever since taken deep interest in that belief. He founded the Brooklyn Spiritualistic Society and was for several years its President, but two years ago he quarreled with the other members of the society and left it.

Destitution in the Yellow Fever District.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has received a telegram from Surgeon Hutton, at Brunswick, Ga., stating that about 1,000 whites and 4,000 blacks only were left in that city. The destitution, he says, will be very great unless something is done very soon.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 25.—In response to an appeal of Brunswick, Ga., for aid, Mayor Fletcher called a mass meeting of citizens at the Board of Trade last night, which was largely attended. It was agreed to send $1,000 in cash to Brunswick and $500 worth of provisions. The meeting also voted to supplement this by voluntary contributions of money and supplies if further aid from this section should become necessary.

State Health Officer Porter last night issued the following bulletin, which restores Port Tampa to its normal condition after six days of suspicion:

"PORT TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 24, 1893.—The State Health Officer of Florida announces that the observation of Port Tampa City and the docks in relation to the steamer Markamannia being no longer considered necessary, all restrictions on travel will be removed after noon to-day, as no developments have arisen to warrant a further continuance of the surveillance which has been maintained since the 19th."

American Consul in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A complaint has been made by the Mexican Government, through its Minister in Washington, that Dr. John Drayton, United States Consul at Tuxpan, Mexico, has taken advantage of the protection offered by the Stars and Stripes and his official position to circumvent a decree of a Mexican court.

According to the complaint, an option was secured on some property near Tuxpan by John Mackay, an American, who was allowed an interest in it by a syndicate, headed by E. M. Taylor, a Texan, who furnished the money for working it. Mackay, it is alleged, received a better offer from other parties, one of whom was Dr. Drayton, and gave them the option, with the result that the Taylor syndicate took the matter into the courts. The courts gave possession to Taylor and his friends, but when a Mexican Judge visited the place to turn over the property to them, he found the American flag floating over the house on the land and was afraid to interfere. Dr. Drayton is charged with being responsible for this state of affairs, but the State Department has refused to act in the matter until he has had a chance to make an official explanation.

Rabbis Disagree About a Book.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Rabbinical Conference had a stormy session to-day. In a discussion upon a committee report recommending the editing of a book upon the systematic theology of Judaism according to the ideas of modern reform in America, Dr. D. Phillipson made a vigorous defense of the American rabbis and colleges.

Dr. Gotthell called the speaker to order, claiming that Dr. Phillipson was not speaking to the question. Great confusion followed, and when order was restored it was decided to appoint a committee of five to prepare the book.

The officers chosen were: President—Dr. I. M. Wise, Cincinnati; Vice President—Dr. G. Gotthell, New-York; Secretary—The Rev. Charles Levy, Cincinnati; Assistant Secretary—The Rev. Moses Gries, Cleveland; Treasurer—The Rev. S. Heicht, Milwaukee.

California's Midwinter Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Ground was broken yesterday in Golden Gate Park for the California Midwinter International Exposition, with appropriate exercises, in the presence of over 50,000 people. Preceding the exercises there was a procession of military and civic organizations.

Among those occupying carriages were the Executive Committee of the fair officials, Brig. Gen. Ruger and staff, Gen. J. S. Clarkson, Col. R. E. Warfield, Hawaiian Minister Thurston, Chinese Ambassador Yang Yeu, and representatives of the various countries. Several addresses were made, and Director General De Young turned up the first shovelful of earth for the buildings.

Actor M. B. Curtis Acquitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The jury in the case of M. B. Curtis, "Sam'l of Posen," for the murder of Policeman Grant returned a verdict, shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, of acquittal. The jury on the first ballot stood 9 to 3 for acquittal. This is the third trial of Curtis. The jury in the first two trials disagreed.

Quarantine Against Two Cities.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 25.—The Board of Health of Wilmington met to-day and declared quarantine against Atlanta and Columbus, Ga., because the number of refugees at those places from fever-infected ports.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The Rev. John Sheridan Zelle of Plymouth, Conn., speaks an unaccustomed word in the *Christian Union* in behalf of the sexton as among the men who have helped him. The first "under whom he was employed," he says, was a storekeeper who luxuriated in honest expressions of opinions, and always made a statement "as if somebody had just intimated it wasn't so." "Bell ringing was with him," says the appreciative reverend gentleman, "a fine art. He put his feelings into each jerk of the rope. You could almost tell who was coming in next by the various tones of that bell. He called the roll of the audience from the belfry, and each one was unconsciously saying 'Here!' as he walked in the door. When the rival storekeeper approached there was a whole biography in that bell. Then he rang out one loud personality to the stay-at-homes and come down to his pew. God bless the dear old man, trying to speak accurately through an inaccurate medium, and, like the rest of us, trying to make things above him talk plainly."

—The Renominating Committee recommended to the governing boards of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., the promotion of Prof. George C. Chase to the Presidency of the institution, President Oren B. Cheney having resigned. He is a native of Maine, is in his fiftieth year, and belongs to that branch of the Chase family to which Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase belonged. The Fellows accepted the nomination almost unanimously, but the Overseers were divided, the vote being 11 for Prof. Chase, 1 for Dr. Baldwin, and 12 for the Rev. Dr. James L. Phillips, who was born in India, the son of a missionary, and himself a missionary in that country for many years. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1860, being a classmate of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed. There being no choice of President, the matter was after discussion postponed to the next commencement, in June, 1894.

—Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore received a call one day from the Rev. William E. Bartlett just before the latter's departure for Rome, and incidentally desired him to present his compliments and good wishes to the Pope. Thursday the Mayor received a letter from the reverend father saying that he had delivered the Mayor's message, which the Pope said he was pleased to receive, and "very cordially imparted to you and yours his apostolic benediction."

—Prof. Jerome H. Raymond of Chicago has been engaged as a member of the Faculty of Lawrence University, Wisconsin. He is to teach political economy and political science, which he has made a special study in this country and in Europe, and is also to have imposed upon him, for the present at least, the task of teaching history and English literature. He is a graduate of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.

—The Buffalo *Times-Republic* maintains that Gen. George B. McClellan was not only the greatest soldier on the Northern side in the late war, but that he eclipsed all of either side. "In every battle of the civil war fought by McClellan," it says, "the loss inflicted upon the enemy was greatly in excess of his own, and in no case did he suffer defeat."

—Postmaster Roswell Beardsley of North Lansing, Tompkins County, received his first appointment under the Administration of President John Quincy Adams, in 1828, and is the oldest Postmaster in the service of the United States.

SMALL TALK.

—A Boston Catholic paper says that an agent of the Catholic Historical Society, whose object is to search out, collect, and preserve all data pertaining to Catholicity in this country, has been meeting with flattering success in that section. Such a collection, this paper says, will not only be of service to the appreciative Americans of our own time, but it will be handed down to future generations, "an adamantine monument of Catholicism in the United States."

—Willimantic, the birch-spool hamlet of Piscataquis County, Me., was the first village in the Pine Tree State to be lighted with electricity, and it has water works and other notable modern improvements, including a telephone line, but it boasts that it has got along securely and happily so far without a doctor, a lawyer, or even a minister, and, best of all, without a pauper citizen.

—The Baltimore Society of Deaf-Mutes tendered a farewell reception on Wednesday night to Mr. G. W. Veditz, a teacher who is about to take charge of a deaf-mute school at Colorado Springs. One of the local papers says that the evening passed in pleasant conversation, and that M Veditz spoke.

—There is to be a Governor's Day at the New-England Fair in Worcester, Mass., and all the Governors of the Eastern States have been invited to be present with their military staffs. Sept. 6 is the day selected. This fair will be the thirtieth annual exhibition of the New-England Agricultural Society.

—The Trustees of Tufts College, Massachusetts, have voted to establish a Medical School which shall be open to both sexes. A full corps of instructors has been appointed, and the school will open Oct. 5, when at least sixty students are expected to be present.

—A test case is to be brought before the Circuit Court in Missouri to ascertain just what constitutes a peddler, a nice point on which the local authorities and the migratory merchants cannot agree.

—The Boston Fire Department has a force of 800 men and 228 horses, with an extra service of 70 horses more for the Winter. The outfit of apparatus is officially claimed to be complete.

NUGGETS.

—"Help! help!" cried the bather. "I'm drowing! Toss me a line."

"I haven't got a line," shouted the man on shore, "but if you'll keep up five minutes I'll run up to the hotel and get my swmimer's manual. It'll tell you what to do in a case of this kind."

But it was not necessary. A kindly wave came along and washed the bather ashore in safety.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Bridget—The new neighbors next door wants to cut their grass, and they say as would ye be so kind as to lend them your sickle.

Puritanical Mistress—Lend my sickle to cut grass on the Sabbath! Tell them, Bridget, that we haven't any.—*Brooklyn Life.*

—"I notice that that Congressman talks a good deal about the farmer in his speeches."

"Yes."

"Does he know much about agriculture?"

"Well, he has had hay fever."—*Washington Star.*

—In this paper it was recently asked if anybody keeps a diary. One person misconstrued the word and gravely informs us that she "pails two cows and churns her own butter."—*Chautauqua Assembly Herald.*

—A social cynic says that one of the troubles with our society is that it does not know the difference between talk and conversation.—*Boston Transcript.*

—"Peaches are down," remarked one woman to another yesterday. "Yes," said the other; "I must put some up."—*Philadelphia Record.*

—The man who has no business of his own to attend to generally goes to bed tired.—*Ram's Horn.*

Robbed Actor Shannon.

BATH BEACH, L. I., Aug. 25.—William Davis is under arrest for robbing Actor George Shannon of a diamond pin. Mr. Shannon was going to his home on Crapsey Avenue at 1 o'clock this morning, when Davis stole up behind him and struck him on the head with a sandbag. Mr. Shannon fell to the ground stunned, and Davis wrenched a diamond stud from his shirt.

Policeman Shannon was near enough to see the assault, and after a chase he arrested Davis, who is held, in default of $1,000 bail, to appear before the Grand Jury.

Judgment Against Manager Rice.

Judgment for $1,816 was entered yesterday in the City Court against Edward E. Rice, the theatrical manager, in favor of the Eaves Costume Company, on six notes of $250 each, dated April 25, 1888, running over a period of three years.

WRECKS ALONG THE COAST

BOATS FOUNDERED AND LIVES LOST FROM HALIFAX TO NORFOLK.

Fishing Schooners and Pleasure Yachts Alike Victims of the Gale—Property Ruined Wherever the Storm Visited—Damage to the Oyster Beds in Long Island Sound Estimated at $5,000,000—The Wind Blew 100 Miles an Hour at Sea and More Furiously on Land.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 25.—Fishing vessels are just beginning to return from the Banks and tell their story of the great storm.

The Gloucester schooner Grace L. Fears has arrived at Liverpool full of water. She had a frightful experience and narrowly escaped foundering. The big ship Esther Roy, Capt. McDougal, owned by Stairs' Son & Morrow, Capt. Douglass of McLand, and others, is ashore at Bridgeport, C. B. She was on a voyage from Bristol, England, to Sydney, in ballast for orders. The Esther Roy is 1,534 tons register, and was built in 1877 at Maitland. Tugs have gone from Sydney to Bridgeport to make an effort to float the ship.

The schooner Fish Hawk arrived at Bridgewater to-day with flag at half mast for the loss of Capt. Corkum, who, with his two brothers, John and Angus Corkum, and a boy, perished in the great gale of Monday.

They were on La Have banks when the storm was at its height at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Capt. Corkum perished while trying to save the life of a boy who was in a dory. In trying to get the boy on board the schooner he was swept overboard. The Captain's two brothers were swamped in another dory.

The heroism of Capt. Ferguson of the towing steamer Dorcas adds pathetic interest to the loss of that boat and the barge she had in tow. He might have saved himself and his boat by cutting loose from the barge, but he resolutely stood when all reasonable hope of saving the barge had gone. The lives of the men and women on board the barge led him to risk his own, and after battling the hurricane for six hours, barge and steamer together were dashed upon the rocks, and of the twenty-four persons they carried none lived to tell the story of that night of terror.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 25.—The schooner yacht Romance, New-York, Col. Trendholm, owner, was badly used up while riding out Thursday's storm in Wood's Holl Harbor. Her larger cable parted. She dragged into the Government Wharf and was badly broken.

The missionary steamer Helen May went on the rocks in Little Harbor, and sustained considerable damage to keel and planking.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 25.—The C. W. Northam came up from New-York in a weatherbeaten condition. She was shattered so badly that she will have to undergo repairs. Of fifty or sixty vessels in the local harbor barely one of them escaped injury.

The Ione of the New-Haven Yacht Club, owner George F. Eaton, had her rigging and hull broken; the brig Naiad was totally wrecked and the crew, A. N. Ankatell, E. M. Ankatell, and Fred Nettleton of this city, were rescued with difficulty. The brig Reggie was dashed to pieces. It was owned by Dwight C. Mitchell.

The steam yacht Ariel, owned by F. C. Cannon of this city, sailed from here the morning of the storm and no tidings have been heard from her.

The sloop Hydros, owned by the David S. Gardner estate of New-York, was adrift close by the seawall in the vicinity of the New-Haven Yacht Clubhouse and sunk. The sloop Julie of New-York lost her rigging and the cutter Beatrice of New-York her topsail. The sloop Winona of Boston dragged her anchor 100 yards and collided with a coasting steamer. She was dismantled. Her crew barely managed to get ashore on Long Wharf.

The sloop Nevada, owned by Kelsey of New-Haven, was wrecked by being dashed on the reef near Short Beach. The sloop yacht Federalist of New-York City, in command of Commodore Condrow of the Knickerbocker Club of New-York, came into harbor here this morning displaying signals of distress. Before the damage done to her rigging could prove disastrous she was in the hands of local harbormen.

The Connecticut Second Regiment, which is in camp at Niantic, underwent a terrible experience last night. The men soaked through and the wind tore down every tent they had erected.

The Connecticut oyster crop was damaged badly. Oyster Commissioner Townsend said this afternoon that 200,000 bushels were growing in the local harbor, and all indications are that the whole lot will be spoiled by the storm. He says that the mud is washed over the big beds so that there is no possible chance for them to be of any use. The total loss of the oyster crop is, he says, to be reckoned at about $5,000,000.

The shore resorts suffered badly, owing to the waves, which washed away nearly all the bathing houses on the coast and many of the dancing pavilions by the beach. At Savin Rock alone, near here, the damage is estimated at $50,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 25.—The British steamships Castlemoor, Capt. Flauss; Masonic, Capt. Dickson, and the Norwegian steamer Gambecca, Capt. Weltzin, three of the steamers caught in the storm of Wednesday night, arrived to-day. The Captains are unanimous that the blow was the most terrific ever experienced by them. Capt. Flauss was obliged to heave to to save his ship. The wind began to blow on Tuesday at 45 miles an hour, and increased gradually until it registered 12 in Beaufort's scale, which is equal to about 100 miles an hour. The steamer was continually under the waves.

QUEBEC, Aug. 25.—Part of the crew of the bark Beatrice, owned by McGuire & Co. of this city, arrived here to-day. They report that the vessel went ashore on Magdalen Island during the recent gale and is a total loss.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 25.—Fishermen arriving to-day report the probable loss of fishing schooner Annie Sargent, from Long Island, Portland Harbor. They spoke to her leaking off Nantucket yesterday morning. She has not arrived nor been reported to-day.

There is mourning in South Portland on account of the wreck of the schooner Mary Lizzie, reported this morning. The men drowned were all married, and more than a dozen orphans are made by this one wreck.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Reports of wrecks and loss of life as a result of the great storm on the Atlantic coast on Wednesday night are reaching the Life-Saving Bureau here. It is recalled that just twenty years ago to the day, Aug. 23, 1873, more than 1,000 vessels were wrecked and many lives lost on the Atlantic coast.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 25.—The steamship Aros, Capt. Cole, has landed at Lambert's Point the shipwrecked crew of the schooner Thomas P. Ball, with a cargo of mahogany, wrecked off Cape Henry in the hurricane Wednesday night.

Nearly all the sails were blown away. The deck load shifted and, striking against the bulwarks, opened her seams to leeward, making her leak badly. She filled in two hours, and about 10:30 turned over to leeward, falling on her beam ends and coming bottom up.

After her deck load floated off she righted, and the men who had been sitting on her bottom clambered into her rigging. At daybreak Thursday morning they hoisted signals. At about 8:30 the English tramp steamer Farnforth took them off.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 25.—Early yesterday morning a heavy northeast storm swept across Mount Washington, the wind blowing over 100 miles an hour. Early in the evening the wind shifted to the northwest. From then it steadily increased in velocity until 2:30 this morning, when it reached not less than 150 miles an hour.

LURCHED UNDER A CABLE CAR.

A Woman, Supposed to Have Been Intoxicated, Is Fatally Mangled.

A Broadway car, southward bound, was passing Tenth Street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a woman stepped out from the group of pedestrians waiting on the lower side of the street and attempted to cross in front of it. Seeing that his car, although not moving rapidly, had too much headway to be stopped, the gripman gave the brake a sharp twist, let loose the cable, and threw his body across the dashboard, extending his arms toward the woman. At that instant she reeled, escaping his grasp, and fell to the pavement as the car struck her. She was caught between the grip and the front wheels and wedged there. Then the car was stopped.

The driver leaped over the guardrail and several men ran out from the sidewalk to assist him in releasing the body of the woman, who was unconscious. They did not succeed until they had lifted the car from the track. Meanwhile an ambulance had been called for from St. Vincent's Hospital and a great crowd had gathered.

Both of the woman's legs had been crunched by the heavy wheels. In her efforts to save herself she had thrown out her arms. The right arm was broken in two places, and the left hand had been twisted out of shape. Spectators aided in bearing her to the ambulance, and she was carried to St. Vincent's Hospital, still unconscious.

Policeman Foley of the Fifteenth Precinct placed the gripman, John B. Anderson of 429 West Twenty-second Street, and the conductor, B. S. Kennedy of 411 West Forty-eighth Street, under arrest. The gripman protested that the woman had either thrown herself intentionally in front of the car or had been intoxicated. Some of the witnesses of the run-over corroborated him. Philip Crispani of 310 West Thirty-ninth Street said he saw her stagger from the sidewalk and push through the group at the crossing. He gave his name to the policeman and offered to testify that the woman's recklessness rather than lack of care by the gripman had caused the accident. These statements were strengthened when fragments of a bottle which had fallen from a bundle the woman carried were found and the smell of liquor was detected.

The policeman decided to allow the men to finish their trip. He stood on the platform until they had done so and then took them to the police station. They will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

The woman did not recover consciousness when taken to the hospital, nor was she identified. Her bundle contained two scrubbing brushes and a long blue gingham apron. She seemed to be about fifty-five years old. At one time last evening she roused sufficiently to utter a few words, but immediately lapsed into stupor. The surgeons said there was scarcely a chance of her recovery.

LIBERTY BELL TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

Will Start for Chicago Monday and Be Exhibited En Route—The Time Table.

The Columbian Liberty and Peace Bell will arrive in this city from Troy this morning on the Citizens' Steamboat Line. It will be hauled down Broadway Monday morning and taken to Jersey City at 11 A. M.

The Columbian Liberty Bell Committee announces that the bell will be taken to Chicago by way of New-York, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, and Indianapolis. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed its services at the disposal of the committee. The car carrying the bell will be attached in most cases to trains stopping at local stations, in order that people along the line may be able to see the bell.

The committee will welcome contributions of flowers from patriotic societies and individuals along the line. These flowers will be carefully saved and pressed and sent to liberty-lovers throughout the world as mementoes of the trip.

The committee request that members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, and other uniformed patriotic organizations will, without further notice, arrange to act as a guard of honor at their respective railroad stations, so arranging the children and other contributors of flowers that as little time as possible may be taken with each stop.

The car carrying the bell will leave Jersey City on Train 55 at 1:15 P. M. Monday. Upon arriving at Philadelphia, at 3:50 P. M., the car will be shifted to the tracks at Thirty-first and Chestnut Streets, West Philadelphia, and will be placed where an inspection of the bell can be made. It will be shifted to the Broad Street Station in time to leave on Train 111, at 7:35 A. M. Tuesday, and will arrive at Wilmington at 8:50 A. M., where it will be placed for inspection, leaving at 2:15 P. M.

It will leave Washington on Train 324 at 6:14 P. M. same day, reaching Baltimore at 7:45 P. M., and will remain in Baltimore until Train 17 leaving at 8:35 P. M., starts for Harrisburg, arriving there at 11:32 P. M. It will leave Harrisburg Wednesday on Train 31 at 8:18 A. M., reaching Altoona at 1:45 P. M., and leaving at 1:55 P. M. for Pittsburg, arriving there at 6:50 P. M.

The car will leave Pittsburg on Train 7 at 8:10 A. M. Thursday, reaching Columbus at 2:25 P. M.; leaving Columbus on Train 7, at 3 P. M., and reaching Indianapolis at 10:15 P. M.; remaining over night and leaving at 11:50 A. M. Friday, reaching Chicago at 5:45 same day. The car will be shifted to the Illinois Central Railroad for delivery to the exposition grounds Friday night.

MOUSTHAI'S SKULL FRACTURED.

Greeks Have a Rough-and-Tumble Fight in Brooklyn Over a Debt.

Theodore Yaka and Athanafis Eddidimos, Greeks, both of 471 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and Louis Catrinno of 314 First Avenue, New-York, were arrested at about 6 o'clock last evening and locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, for fracturing the skull of Mart Mousthai, a Greek interpreter, of 133 Concord Street, Brooklyn.

Mousthai claims that Yaka, who is a confectioner, owes him a debt which he refuses to pay. Last evening he met Yaka and his companions at Lawrence Avenue and Fulton Street, and a rough-and-tumble fight followed. In the mêlée Mousthai tripped and fell, whereupon the others jumped on him and his skull was fractured against the curbstone.

As he refused to go to a hospital, he was taken home. The ambulance Surgeon who attended him said the chances for his recovery were doubtful. His assailants will be held to await the result of his injuries.

Mr. Boyne's Bad Luck.

Leonard Boyne, playing Capt. Harry Vernon in "The Prodigal Daughter" at the American Theatre, was thrown from Rocquefort in the steeplechase scene last night and sustained injuries that may be more serious than the casual examination he had between the acts revealed.

Jockey Lazarus, riding one of the horses, got in front of Boyne at the water jump, and Rocquefort had to jump both the wall and the other horse. In doing this he moved to one side and caught his front legs in some braces, pitching headlong forward.

Boyne was thrown heavily against some upright pieces and knocked almost senseless. He was carried through the stage door to the street, where a doctor soon revived him. His hip and side are badly hurt, and he was very weak physically in going through the last act.

This was Boyne's second accident in the race scene this week.

His Skull Fractured with a Stone.

Harry Danzig, twenty-five years old, of 8 Oliver Street, had his skull fractured last night with a stone thrown by J. Donnelly, twenty-one years of age, of 222 Monroe Street. The men had a quarrel at Oliver Street and Chatham Square.

Danzig was removed by an ambulance to Chambers Street Hospital, and Donnelly was locked up in the Oak Street Police Station.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The bodies of the woman and child found weighted with stones in Milwaukee River, near Milwaukee, Wis., have been identified as those of Mrs. Joseph King and her five-year-old daughter Grace. Gustav Scharff, who had been living with Mrs. King, has confessed to drowning the mother and child.

—Charles Soley, cigar manufacturer of Hartford, Conn., has been sustained in his judgment for $3,555.16 against ex-Collector of Customs Hubbard by the Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Soley protested against the duties on Sumatra tobacco, and his was the first case under the new tariff law.

—Frank B. Shepherd was found dead in a burning haystack near Columbus, Ohio, Thursday night. He had been studying for the Presbyterian ministry. His skull was crushed and it is thought he was killed by tramps and then put in the haystack, which was fired.

—The State Board of Charities will meet in Albany next Wednesday. Among other things the pending investigation of the Reformatory at Elmira will be considered.

—Reginald Gaylay of Louisville, Ky., was drowned at Sconset, Mass., yesterday. He had been bathing and ventured out too far in the rough sea.

$20 to Chicago and Return, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Personally-Conducted Coach Excursion, Monday, Aug. 28. Only one night on train.—Adv.

HOME RULE ADVANCED A STEP

THE REPORT STAGE OF THE MEASURE SAFELY PASSED.

Crowds in the Strangers' Galleries of the House of Commons—Members' Benches Fairly Well Filled—The Proceedings of the Evening Very Tame—Timothy Healy Talked for an Hour Against Time to Prevent Balfour from Speaking—A Majority for the Government of 18.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The strangers' galleries of the House of Commons were crowded early this evening by persons eager to witness the last scenes in the report stage of the Home Rule bill. The Peers' Gallery was notably empty. The members' benches were fairly well filled.

The proceedings of the evening were disappointingly tame. Timothy Healy, Anti-Parnellite for North Louth, got the floor about 10 o'clock and talked until 11, merely to prevent Mr. Balfour, the Unionist leader, from winding up the debate. William Johnston, an Ulster Loyalist, tried to cut Mr. Healy short, but without success.

The House became restless a short time before 11 o'clock, and declined to listen longer to talk against time. Cries of "Divide!" drowned Mr. Healy's voice, so that it was impossible to hear a sentence during the last five minutes of his speech.

At 11 o'clock the Speaker began to put the eighteen Government amendments standing in the name of John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Only two of the eighteen were challenged by the opposition. In each division the Government majority was 38.

When the last amendment was pronounced carried, the Liberals and Irish, who had shown only slight enthusiasm during the previous proceedings, burst out with loud and repeated cheers. The opposition remained silent. The Speaker announced the third reading of the Home Rule bill for next Wednesday, and without further demonstration the House adjourned.

The Earl of Limerick has issued a whip requesting urgently the attendance of all Conservative Peers at the Home Rule debate in the House of Lords on Sept. 5.

CHOLERA IN MANY PLACES.

Cases and Deaths in Italy, Germany, England, and Elsewhere.

ROME, Aug. 25.—There were nine deaths from cholera in Naples yesterday. Five cases and one death are reported from Casino, about fifty miles northwest of Naples, and four new cases and two deaths from Palermo.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—An eleven-year-old schoolboy died at Hull yesterday from Asiatic cholera.

ANTWERP, Aug. 25.—There are daily in this city two or three cases of cholera.

The United States Consul here has received a telegram from the American Consul General in London and another from the United States Consul at Havre stating that in consequence of the new quarantine regulations adopted by the Louisiana State Board of Health in respect to immigrants from cholera-infected ports, the embarkation of emigrants bound from Antwerp via London or Havre for New-Orleans has ceased.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—A case of cholera was reported in this city to-day.

Two cases of cholera nostras have been reported in Glueckstadt, on the Elbe, some thirty miles from Hamburg.

TRIPOLI, Aug. 25.—Several cases of suspected cholera have been found among the Mecca pilgrims, and the patients have been taken to the hospital. A triple cordon of guards surrounds the building. Most of the pilgrims with whom the stricken persons were making the journey have been quarantined.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—Four fresh cases of cholera and six deaths were reported in Szaboles to-day. Isolated cases were found in Szathmar, a county in East Hungary, and Bereg, a county westward from the Theiss.

Three bargemen are reported to have died of cholera to-day on the Erfurth Canal. Four deaths from cholera have occurred in Neuss, near Duesseldorf, in the last twenty-four hours. One of the fatal cases was aboard the Rhine steamer Maria, from Rotterdam.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs: "The cholera is slowly but steadily spreading in the great centres of population in Galicia and Hungary, where it is difficult to eradicate it. To-day a case was reported in Pressburg, thirty-nine miles from the capital."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to-night received a cablegram from Passed Assistant Surgeon Woodward at Rotterdam stating that there were nine cases of cholera there to-day. The usual instructions to detain all immigrants at that port for five days were sent to Dr. Woodward.

Assistant Surgeon Roseman, at Antwerp, reports that in the past two days there were six cases of cholera, five of which were fatal. All immigrants are to be isolated in a floating hotel, which will be completed to-morrow. This plan is considered better than isolation on shore.

FRANCE DICTATES TO SIAM.

Demands that Danish Officers Be Dismissed from its Public Service.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Bangkok says that M. le Myre de Vilers, the French Special Envoy, has demanded that the Siamese Government dismiss all Danish officers from the Siamese service.

The effect of such dismissal would be the disorganization of the Siamese army and navy. The dispatch adds that there is every reason to fear that France is seeking a pretext to satisfy the demands of the Chauvinists in Saigon, who desire the acquisition of more Siamese territory on the right bank of the Mekong River.

M. de Vilers has announced in Bangkok that four more French war ships are on their way to that city. Further meetings between M. de Vilers and the Siamese Foreign Minister have been adjourned without date.

Another dispatch received in this city from Bangkok says that M. de Vilers received the French residents of the Siamese capital on Wednesday, and requested them to submit to him proposals or complaints, especially in regard to commercial matters, stating that his object in asking for proposals or complaints was that he might secure from the Siamese Government more definite measures to advance French commercial and other interests.

M. Bonneville, a leading French merchant of Bangkok, in response, contrasted the former prosperous state of French trade in Siam with the present depression, and expressed the hope that more cordial relations would be established between that country and France.

DUKE ERNST'S BODY LIES IN STATE.

His Death Announced to the Diet of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

COBURG, Aug. 25.—The body of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha lay in state to-day at the Castle of Reinhardsbrunn. Many persons from the villages and the country roundabout the castle viewed the body of their late ruler. The body was attired in the uniform of the Cuirassiers, and upon the breast were the orders and medals that had been awarded the Duke. The room in which the body lay was properly decorated with flowers and mourning draperies. A number of troops and foresters from the Duke's domains guarded the remains.

The Diet assembled in extraordinary session to-day. Prime Minister Strenge formally notified the members of the death of Duke Ernst, and announced the events that had occurred on the day following his demise, including the taking of the oath of allegiance to the Constitution by the Duke's successor, the Duke of Edinburgh. The Prime Minister declared that Duke Alfred (the Duke of Edinburg) had assumed the government of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

The Diet adopted a resolution expressing the hope that Duke Alfred's rule would prove a blessing to the country and to the empire.

It is reported that Duke Ernst left his private purse in bad condition. Privy Councillor Jacobi is said to have lent him large sums from the State Treasury and never to have obtained proper security for their repayment. In view of this action, Dr. Jacobi will retire from office probably within a few weeks.

CARICATURIST'S EAR PULLED.

Harry Furniss Disciplined by One of His Victims.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—This week's *Punch* contains an extravagant caricature of J. G. Swift MacNeill, Nationalist member of Parliament for South Donegal. In the caricature Mr. MacNeill's protruding front teeth are represented as startling deformities. The initials in the corner of the picture indicate that Harry Furniss is the author of it.

Ever since the caricature appeared Mr. MacNeill has been threatening to "punch" Mr. Furniss the moment they should meet. This evening the men came together in the lobby. Mr. MacNeill immediately put his fist under Mr. Furniss's nose and shouted:

"Your conduct has been blackguardly. If you were not such a little man I would kick you. As it is, I will merely pull your ear."

Mr. MacNeill then grasped Mr. Furniss's ear, twisted it and shook it, at the same time shaking Mr. Furniss. A group of excited members gathered at once round the two men.

Mr. Furniss did not strike a blow.

As soon as he got his ear free he hastened to the Sergeant at Arms with his complaint. No step has been taken to discipline Mr. MacNeill.

GOOD WORK OF BROWN GUN.

Interesting Figures from the Last Test at Sandy Hook.

First Lieut. G. N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, who has charge of the firings of the Brown segmental wire-wound gun, draws some interesting conclusions as the result of the trial shot last Friday of the gun at Sandy Hook.

The muzzle velocity obtained in the Friday test of the Brown segmental wire-wound gun was 2,875 foot seconds. The muzzle velocity of 2,875 feet per second, Lieut. Whistler says, shows a muzzle energy of 3,557 foot tons, or 856 foot tons per ton of gun. This is the highest record, he declares, ever obtained with any gun. The muzzle energy per pound of powder, Lieut. Whistler calculates at 169 foot-tons, which, he asserts, has never been exceeded, so far as he knows, in a .45 calibre gun under similar conditions of loading. This muzzle energy, Lieut. Whistler is positive, has never been beaten, save once, with any powder.

The Brown segmental wire-wound gun fired on Friday in the Sandy Hook test a projectile weighing sixty-two pounds. The gun used is a five-inch weapon 45 calibres long. This is 5 calibres longer than the most high-powered ordnance rifle in use in the United States Navy. The increased calibres length insures a longer burning of the powder and decreases the chances of powder grains being blown from the gun before burning. Long calibres have the disadvantage of taking up space. This latter consideration is more important aboard ship than it is on shore, since otherwise it is presumed due provision can be made for handling rapidly the increased length.

The record of the French fifteen-centimeter Canet gun, mention of which was made in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Saturday as having given an initial velocity of 2,854 foot-seconds, is reported by Lieut. Whistler to have more recently attained a muzzle velocity of 2,880 foot-seconds. The Canet fifteen-centimeter gun fired a projectile weighing 88.2 pounds before a powder charge of 33.7 pounds. As the muzzle velocity of the Canet gun gives, according to Lieut. Whistler, a muzzle energy of 508 foot-tons per ton of gun, and 95 foot-tons per pound of powder, Lieut. Whistler points out that the record of the Canet gun is not in any way equal to the record obtained on Friday with the Brown segmental wire-wound gun.

Lieut. Whistler asserts that to compare the record of the fifteen-centimetre Canet gun with the Friday record of the Brown segmental wire-wound gun, the Canet gun should be given a projectile weighing 102 pounds instead of an eighty-eight-pound projectile.

Lieut. Whistler draws the further conclusions from the Friday test at Sandy Hook that the record made that day with the Brown segmental wire-wound gun, using Leonard smokeless powder, means that the projectile in the velocity imparted had sufficient energy to penetrate 16.08 inches of wrought iron, which is equivalent to 3.2 calibres of the gun. Lieut. Whistler says that so far as his information goes this latter is the best record ever obtained.

OFFENDERS MAY BE PROSECUTED.

More Important Irregularities Discovered by the Customs Commission.

In its inquiry into the doings of weighers and gaugers the Customs Investigating Commission has secured a great deal of evidence showing laxity and irregularity and has brought out facts indicating that what was brought to light a year or two ago about the handling of imports from Italy was only part of the story. Everything now points to active steps in the way of a prosecution of the offenders.

Thomas H. Morrison, in charge of the Bureau of Weights and Gaugers in the Surveyor's Department, was a witness before the commission yesterday. He was questioned about the dock books kept by the men of his force. The entries in these books are made in pencil as work goes on on the docks, and it is charged that an examination shows a number of erasures and altered entries. Mr. Morrison said he thought the entries on the books might be made in ink, but the practice was the other way.

When his attention was called to the wide discrepancies shown in some cases between the weighers' figures and those of the bills of lading, he said he thought the errors might have arisen sometimes from broken lots, only part of which reached the officers.

A great part of the trouble has been found with the importations of merchandise from Italy, including figs, olive oil, and cheese. In some instances lots, according to the weighers' figures, were not half so heavy as they were according to the bills of lading. On big shipments discrepancies have been found running up into the thousands of pounds.

Spasmodic efforts have been made from time to time to bring about a reform, but their success has not been marked. With the facts now in the possession of the commission, however, more effective measures can be taken. It was reported yesterday that these measures would be pushed, and that they would have definite results immediately.

COLORED PEOPLE AT THE FAIR.

Celebration of Their "Day" in Speech-making and Music.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Trains arriving in Chicago last night and this morning brought hundreds of colored persons. They came from all parts adjacent to this city, and some from the far-off Southern States, to celebrate the Colored Man's Day at the fair. Distinguished men of the black race were among those at the grounds. The colored men and women of Chicago turned out in force and in their best attire.

They carried themselves in an orderly manner and acted proudly.

They had an interesting programme to observe at Festival Hall, where their best orators made speeches. Frederick Douglass spoke on the "Race Problem in America." The singing of Mme. M. Sisieretta Jones, known as the Black Patti, elicited rounds of applause from the audience, which was largely composed of white people.

Sidney Woodward of Boston and Harry Burleigh of the National Conservatory of Music of America sang selections from Will M. Cook's opera "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and Miss Hallie G. Brown, an elocutionist of note among her people, read patriotic selections. The jubilee singers sang and violin music was furnished by Joseph Douglass.

Fair Looking Up Financially.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Financial matters of the exposition are looking brighter. Vice President Peck, Chairman of the Finance Committee, says that there will soon be no floating debt. The entire amount due contractors is now less than $500,000, and a few such days as yesterday would wipe that out.

It is said that, if the prediction of increased attendance from now on is realized, the fair will close an unprecedented success financially. The Finance Committee is so well pleased with the general showing made by Auditor Ackerman yesterday that it is considering the advisability of recommending the payment of a third installment of 10 or 20 per cent. on debenture bonds.

Those Mammoth Australian Trees.

From the Westminster Gazette.

A story is going the rounds that a gum tree 415 feet in height has been discovered in the Cape Otway ranges. We must probably take the report as a sign that Australian patriots are recovering from their general depression. Trees of this size were generally believed in on the faith of current reports accepted by Baron von Müller, till some years ago a photographer advertised for a tree of about these dimensions, with the result that nearly 100 feet had to be struck off the accepted estimate. Neither was this because all the finest had been cut down. For the finest generally grow in parts where it does not pay to fell them, and a few landowners have always cared for their preservation. Early explorers were a little rough in their measurements, and these grew with years, though the trees had ceased growing.

Charged with Embezzlement.

Laurin J. McIntyre, formerly an insurance agent in Buffalo, was arrested last evening at 115 Court Street, Brooklyn, by Central Office Detective Zundt for embezzlement.

McIntyre, it is alleged, absconded a month ago from Buffalo with funds belonging to the Canadian Insurance Company and came to Brooklyn, where he resided with his mother-in-law. While in Brooklyn he has been doing business, under his own name, with a number of insurance companies.

GOOD PROSPECT FOR NEAL.

Campaign in Ohio Will Open Favorably for the Democratic Candidate.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 25.—The Ohio campaign will be formally opened by Gov. McKinley for the Republicans on Sept. 12, and by Lawrence T. Neal, the Democratic nominee for Governor, the following Thursday. The Republican rally will take place at Akron, the home of Chairman Dick and a centre of protectionism. A. L. Conger, George W. Crouse, and other protected millionaires live there and have large interests which would be furthered indirectly by the election of Gov. McKinley. Akron is within reaching distance of this city also, and a large delegation is expected from here.

Summit County, of which Akron is the county seat, went Democratic last Fall for the first time in years, and this supposed citadel of protection also gave Mr. Cleveland nearly 3,000 majority. Similar defections occurred throughout the Western Reserve, and the Republican managers have accordingly thought it wise to begin the canvass this year by strengthening their party in what has always been looked upon as its stronghold in this State.

On the other hand, the point chosen by Mr. Neal and his party for beginning operations is Newark, Licking County, which is in a strong Democratic section and within a short ride of Columbus. Mr. Neal's intention appears to be to stimulate his party to its best work, with the confidence that if the full strength of the Democracy can be polled in the Democratic counties the State will come safely into line.

Two years ago ex-Gov. Campbell was defeated largely because the regular party majorities were not forthcoming from the stanch Democratic strongholds. The impression had grown that victory was impossible, and over 1,000 Democrats remained at home. Last Fall, also, the vote gain which captured one Democratic Elector and came within 1,000 votes of carrying the State was almost wholly in the Republican counties. Had the Democracy done as well in their own counties, Col. W. A. Taylor would now be Secretary of State. These facts have led Mr. Neal and his friends to decide to open the canvass at a point where the old-line members of the party can be reached in great numbers, and undoubtedly the plan is a wise one.

The Democratic campaign will begin with an excellent general organization and a brightening outlook. Rarely has an executive committee been selected that united more ability and shrewdness than that which directs this year's battle. It is composed of John H. Farley, who managed last year's brilliant campaign; Lew Bernard, the famous Cincinnati politician, who is extremely clever in tactics; L. P. Ohliger, who is understood to be slated for the Internal Revenue Collectorship in this district and is one of the rising men of the interior of the State; Theodore Leonard of Columbus, L. C. Cole, and Henry Bohl. With such men to counsel with, it will be strange if Mr. Neal does not make a good fight.

As a campaign speaker, the Democratic candidate is in all respects the equal of the famous champion of protection. Clear in statement, shrewd in logic, a master of both fact and theory, and having an agreeable presence, Mr. Neal has no cause to fear comparisons with the Governor, while in his ability to mix freely with the people he surpasses Mr. McKinley.

Republican wrangling and discord and the scandals in the State institutions continue unabated. The near approach of the active canvass does not seem to affect them. The incompetency, or worse, of the penitentiary management has again been illustrated by the attempt of one convict to blind another with vitriol. This is the second case of vitriol-throwing in the institution within six months, and is certainly evidence of lax discipline, if nothing more. The revelations of rank favoritism to the railroads by the Republican Board of Public Works, one of whose members is before the people for re-election, are also making the Republicans uncomfortable, while the effort made in many quarters to defeat for renomination all Republican members of the Legislature who refused to wear the Sherman-McKinley collar in the Senatorial fight two years ago is breeding the liveliest of dissension. E. L. Lampson, Senator from the joint Twenty-fourth-Twenty-sixth District, was the first who fell a victim to this feud. More recently at Zanesville the fight has been sharp and bitter over a Representative. C. P. Griffin, the Foraker leader in the House, has been renominated in the Toledo district, but is likely to be defeated at the polls because of his factional course and generally doubtful methods. Other contests are in prospect, and it will be rather surprising if the ill feeling thus engendered does not lose the Republicans the next General Assembly whether or not they elect their regular State ticket.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ILSLEY, DOUBLEDAY & CO., wholesale dealers in paints at 229 and 231 Front Street and 2,146 Third Avenue, and in Australia, have become financially embarrassed and have placed their affairs in the hands of their creditors with the view of obtaining a compromise. They are also the principal owners of the Standard Folding Bed Company of 39 West Fourteenth Street, whose factory is now at Point Pleasant, West Va., but was formerly at Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Ilsley was the President and Mr. Doubleday the Treasurer of the Standard Folding Bed Company. It is said they have hypothecated their stock in the company for a loan of $45,000. The company, it is declared, is in no way affected by the firm's embarrassment, as it has done a profitable business. Ilsley, Doubleday & Co. have been in business for about twenty-five years. The partners are William C. Ilsley and Chester P. Doubleday. They have had a trade of about $500,000 a year, but while they claimed to have a capital of $100,000, Bradstreet's never gave them any capital rating. Several years ago they established a branch in Australia, but, it is said, they have been winding up business there, although there is considerable money due them in that country. The total liabilities are about $150,000, $20,000 being contingent. The nominal assets are about $210,000. They have offered to pay 40 cents on the dollar, payable in one and two years, without interest, and it is said the creditors have practically accepted the offer. A committee of five creditors has been appointed.

MECHANICS' LIENS.—A mechanic's lien for $7,000 was filed yesterday against Louis J. Rosendorff on property at 219 to 225 East Twenty-eighth Street, in favor of Louis Bossert. Mr. Bossert had filed a few days previously a lien for $6,700 against the same property. Louis J. Rosendorff and his father, Morris Rosendorff, are building four apartment houses at the above address, also, two others at 235 and 235½ East Twenty-seventh Street. Creditors in the past few days have filed liens against the Messrs. Rosendorff for $29,864, of which $25,707 was on the Twenty-eighth Street property and $4,157 on the Twenty-seventh Street houses. The principal claims are: Jacob Fehlinger, $5,650; Candee & Smith, $6,364; Arnold Pfenning, $3,309, and Louis Bossert, $13,700. Papers were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by Thomas C. Ennever as attorney for Henry M. Renkauff in suits against David H. King, Jr., builder, to foreclose three mechanics' liens, aggregating $18,723, on houses built by Mr. King in West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, which liens were filed by Hall & Garrison.

FAILURES FOR A WEEK.—*Bradstreet's* reports 456 failures in the United States during the week, against 409 in the preceding week, and 169, 186, 134, and 176 in the corresponding weeks of 1892, 1891, 1890, and 1889. The Middle States had 122, New-England 51, Southern States 46, Western States 148, Northwestern States 52, Pacific coast 28, and the Territories 9. Canada had 47, against 26 for the previous week. Of failing enterprises, 81 per cent. were of those employing capital of $5,000 or less, and 12 per cent. those with $5,000 to $20,000 capital. Forty-nine failures were reported with a capital each in excess of $20,000.

WILLIAM C. ROGERS, doing business as Rogers & Sherwood, printers and bookbinders at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, has made an assignment to Leonard S. Howard, giving three preferences for $1,453. Mr. Rogers started in business in 1866. Mr. Sherwood was a partner from 1871 to 1885, since which time Mr. Rogers has carried on the business alone. It was reported in the trade that he was hard pressed for ready money, and on Aug. 18, he gave a chattel mortgage on his plant for $17,000 to M. Plummer.

DAVID W. ROSENTHAL AND ISIDOR ROSENBERGER, who do business under the style of the Attleboro Stock Company, wholesale dealers in jewelry at 491 Broadway, yesterday confessed judgments as follows: Carl Rosenberger, $1,393; Fanny Meyer, $1,049; Eichold & Miller, $877; Joseph Weil, $517; Freitag & Co., $508. They have been in business since January, 1891, and claimed a capital of $8,000.

WILLIAM COUPE & CO., tanners at South Attleborough, Mass., have assigned to Henry W. Gallagher. The assets are over $200,000 and the liabilities only $70,000. For the protection of its creditors the firm was compelled to take this action, owing to its inability to extend a small note, except at ruinous rates.

SIMMONDS & NEWTON, wholesale dealers in coffee, formerly at 103 Front Street, have been adjudged indebted to the Merchants' National Bank for $9,211 on three notes. The firm dissolved in January, 1892, and went into liquidation.

BENJAMIN G. BLOSS, who has been connected with life insurance companies in this city for many years, has been attached for $3,543.

Treasurer Mrs. Blood Still Missing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—Mrs. K. C. Blood, the absconding Secretary-Treasurer of the Common Sense Building and Loan Association, is still missing. It is feared that she has committed suicide. She was formerly an inmate of an insane asylum in New-York. Enough assets have been found to assure the shareholders about 30 cents on the dollar.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Friday to 1:30 A. M. Saturday.)

8:35 A. M.—2,190 First Avenue; Bencenzo Polecasto; damage, $5; cause unknown.

10 A. M.—60 Cannon Street; Mrs. Gross; damage trifling; cause unknown.

11:15 A. M.—201 East Houston Street; John Zander; damage trifling; cause, oil stove exploding.

5:40 P. M.—324 West Twenty-sixth Street; carpenter's shops of A. Stephens and A. R. Brown; damage, $10,000; insurance, $5,000; cause, unknown.

4 P. M.—181 Orchard Street; Jacob Gills; damaged slightly; cause, oil-stove explosion.

5:40 P. M.—324 West Twenty-sixth Street; A. Stephens and A. R. Brown; damage, $5,000 each; building, $2,500; cause unknown.

5:45 P. M.—Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street; damage slight; cause unknown.

6:50 P. M.—27 Coenties Slip; Shorn & Simpson; damage to contents, $1,000; to building, $800; cause unknown.

7 P. M.—35 Pitt Street; Jacob Fishman; damaged slightly; cause unknown.

7:30 P. M.—401 East Eighty-sixth Street; Emilie Valesandros; damage, $1,000; cause, lamp explosion.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 25.—The lithographing establishment of Ralph Smith & Co. was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $30,000, covered by insurance.

ROBBED, IMPRISONED, WRECKED

WEIRD STORY TOLD BY LOUIS NORTON OF NEW-HAVEN.

He Says He Was Captured by Pirates While He Was Bathing—When the Crew Went Ashore, Norton Cut the Cords Binding Him and Seized the Vessel—After Drifting on the Ocean Two Weeks, He Was Shipwrecked and Washed Ashore at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—Louis Norton, the young New-Haven merchant, whose tale of encounter with Italian pirates and shipwreck in midocean reads like one of W. Clark Russell's fictions, was up and about to-day. He walks a trifle lame from injuries to one of his hips, and his arms are swollen to double their normal size, almost roasted raw by exposure to the sun in that long, exhausting, and plucky fight as a castaway, with only a plank between him and the grave for twenty hours. He is twenty-three years old, of medium height, slender in build, and talks with a slight Yankee accent. He wears a light mustache.

Norton says he was engaged in the clothing business with his father, A. O. Norton, at 85 Church Street, New-Haven. He told of his adventures in a straightforward, frank manner.

"I left home two weeks ago to-day," he said, "to take a bath in the Sound and rowed out in a yawl. After a short time in the water I perceived another rowboat range alongside mine, and the two occupants began to rifle my clothes. I swam back, and when I caught the side of the boat they struck my fingers with an oar and then gave me a blow on the head that rendered me insensible.

"That was the last I can remember up to the time of recovering my senses. Then I was bound with my hands behind my back, my feet tied tightly, and I was in the cabin of the boat. The craft was sloop rigged, painted black, and bore no name. It was a piratical appearing boat, and I came to the conclusion that it was used by thieves or smugglers. They remained in the harbor that night and next morning put down the Sound.

"They anchored at nightfall and I succeeded in loosing my hands and then freeing my feet. I took advantage of their absence from the yacht, they having gone ashore, and cut the anchor loose and took the course before the wind, so as to put as great a distance as possible between us. Next day was cloudy, and when the weather cleared land was out of sight. The boat was well stocked with provisions.

"I lost reckoning of time after the third day. I was awfully seasick at first, and had a hard time managing the yacht. At night I lowered the sail and let the boat drift. I am not a good hand at the tiller, and was fearful of storms overtaking me. The storm of Wednesday night took my mainsail and mast, and I was in despair. To add to my misfortune, the yacht capsized.

"I could not hold my grip upon the overturned boat, and was fortunate in catching a plank which had been in the bottom of the yacht. The capsizing happened early yesterday morning, and I was in the water until rescued by J. H. Brode, who first came out to me. I doubt if I could have gotten ashore without assistance. In my whole experience nothing so depressed me as the coasting vessels that passed me and did not observe my signals.

"In one instance, when I waved my distress signal to a vessel, so close that I could see the people on board, they only waved hadkerchiefs in return, evidently thinking I was doing it for fun."

Norton telephoned his father to-day, and before his father would believe it was his son alive, he made him give a description of the family horse and the pet domestic animals in the house. He will leave for home to-morrow.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 25.—The news that Louis Norton has been found spread quickly through the city this morning. His father, A. O. Norton, a prominent business man, received a telegram about 8 o'clock, flashing a light of hope over what for two weeks has appeared a dismal prospect. Since Aug. 11, the date upon which young Norton took his trip down the harbor in a rowboat to swim and failed to return, there has been no encouragement given to hope that he would return alive.

When A. O. Norton heard of his son's safe recovery he was almost overcome with joy. His first act was to get his friend, Mr. Tuttle, and, at his suggestion, to secure proof of identification. This proved an easy task. The two went together to the telephone office and called up Chief of Police Eldridge of Atlantic City. Inquiry was made respecting the young man, and the answer came promptly back that he was there.

A unique manner of identification was pursued. Mr. Norton was too much agitated to carry on the conversation himself, but Mr. Tuttle, at his suggestion, said:

"Ask Louis how many dogs he has." Chief Eldridge evidently thought this a queer interrogation, but Louis answered back promptly, "Two." This was right, but to make matters sure, Mr. Morton said:

"Tell me their names." Chief Eldridge answered for Louis: "Zim and Dandy." This correct answer made Mr. Norton positive of his son's identity, and Louis, before his father had time to leave the telephone, asked:

"What are all these queer questions for?"

"To make sure no impostor is playing a trick on your father," Mr. Tuttle replied. Louis called back:

"If my father is in doubt as to my identity, just tell him that within two days I'll be home and play 'Erminie' on the piano for him." This was the final stroke of proof, for "Erminie" is Louis's favorite opera. Mr. Norton at once telegraphed $25 to Louis and told him to come to New-Haven at once.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Norton are prostrated and neither will leave home to go to their son, who is expected home to-morrow. The theory of capture by pirates is thought probable here.

STRUCK HIM IN THE FACE.

A Well-Dressed Woman Makes a Scene in Broadway—Police Refuse Her Name.

A well-dressed woman, accompanied by a man, was observed standing at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street at 7 o'clock last evening. After a few minutes' conversation the woman struck her companion in the face with her clenched fist.

He at once hailed a passing cab and was hurried away. The woman by this time was surrounded by a curious crowd. After meditating for a minute or two, she walked hurriedly to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where she was received by Sergeant Flannery, seeing that his visitor was much excited, allowed her to go to her home.

She finally left the station, followed by a policeman. She sat down on a stoop. The policeman took her back to the station and she was permitted to sit in the waiting room.

Soon afterward a man who said he was her husband called and pursuaded her to go home. The police, who know the parties, it is said, declined to give their names, inasmuch as neither had committed any breach of law.

Disestablishment of Church in Scotland.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A Scotch deputation in favor of the disestablishment of the Church in Scotland called upon Mr. Gladstone to-day and presented him an address setting forth their opinions in regard to disestablishment.

In replying to the deputation Mr. Gladstone said he believed that its object was a noble one, and that it had his heartiest wishes for success. He added that it was his opinion that if disestablishment was brought about in Scotland it would greatly benefit the Church in that country.

The Government, however, was unable to promise that it would take definite action in the matter, but it would do everything to help the movement to the speediest and best conclusion.

Cab Drivers' Riot in Naples.

ROME, Aug. 25.—The striking cab drivers still riot in Naples. Last night and all to-day they have been fighting the police in several quarters of the city. Four regiments were taken by special trains to the city this morning.

The military and rioters had three encounters during the afternoon. More than 1,000 persons were arrested.

Many of the men who led in the anti-French agitation started after the Aigues-Mortes massacre are said to have joined the rioters.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—M. Develle, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has promised Signor Ressman, Italian Ambassador, to withdraw from circulation in France as many small Italian silver coins as possible and send them to Italy so as to relieve the scarcity of currency in that country.

—The Czar and Czarina laid the first stones yesterday in the foundation of the new harbor works in Libau, on the Baltic.

—A National Russian Exhibition will be held in Nijni Novgorod, the city of great fairs, in 1896.

Only $17 to the World's Fair via the West Shore Railroad, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1893, 10:00 A. M. See full particulars under "Excursions."—Adv.

TWENTY-TWO TONS OF GOLD.

Ten Millions of Dollars of the Shining Metal Coming to the Sub-Treasury.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—Ten million dollars in gold packed in canvas sacks came into Kansas City this morning on the Santa Fé train from San Francisco. The money was guarded by ten United States Deputy Marshals armed with Winchester rifles. The gold is for the Sub-Treasury in New-York City.

The news of the arrival of so much gold quickly spread at the Union Station, and attracted a large crowd which watched with interest the transfer of the bags to a baggage car on the Rock Island Railway. The Deputy Marshals stood around with their Winchesters in their hands and watched each bag jealously while it was being placed in the car, and the interest of the spectators did not abate until the last sack of the metal had been put out of sight in the train to be taken to Chicago.

Only seven of the guards will accompany the gold on its way to Chicago, as the fear of train robbers and wreckers diminishes as the West is left behind.

The gold is in twenty-dollar and ten-dollar pieces, and it is estimated that the whole shipment weighs about twenty-two tons troy weight. If one were given permission to help himself and staggered off with a load of 300 pounds he would be enriched to the extent of about $60,000.

The shipment left San Francisco Monday and will reach New-York Sunday. On arrival at New-York it will be taken to the Sub-Treasury. The route of the gold from Chicago to New-York is kept secret by the Government officials.

MONEY TO MOVE THE COTTON.

Banks Have the Means to Push the Product to Market.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 25.—Reports from all the cotton States received here last week state that the banks are able to furnish means to move the crop of this year to market, in spite of the general financial depression.

The *Manufacturer's Record* has been making inquiries among financial authorities in Texas, and learns that the banks have ample reserve to take care of the crop without trouble.

The Galveston Cotton Exchange states that no Clearing House certificates or other money substitutes will be needed, as the banks will be in a position to obtain ready cash. The banks of Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, and Fort Worth alone have a capital aggregating $20,000,000, with a surplus of $2,000,000; while the 400 banks in the State have a capital of $40,000,000.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

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H[illegible] patrol work of the seal-protecting fleet.
Report of the Lighthouse Board.
Status of the Commercial Bank.
More gold from Europe.
Inquest on John Kehoe, burglar.
Baltimore banks in good condition.
Report on the Naval Academy.
Chief McKane for Sheriff.
Miss Coombs dangerously hurt.
One lawyer accuses another.
De Logerot's creditors give him time.
Gilmore sent back to a reformatory.
Appointments to office.
To guard our water supply.
State of Trade and Cotton Markets.

Page 10.

Yesterday's games of baseball.
Commercial Affairs.
Chicago Produce and Live Stock Markets.
Post Office Notice.
Railroad, Steamboat, and Shipping advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

Contract Laborers Sent Back.

The steamships Weser, Ems, and La Touraine, sailing to-day, will take back with them seventy-two contract laborers, who were forbidden to land by the immigration officials. The Ems will carry thirteen, the Weser forty-seven, and La Touraine twelve.

Bernard Baer, an Austrian tailor, came very near coming under the ban of exclusion. He came under contract to marry Mary Kamp, twenty-four years old, who lives at 32 Siegel Street, Brooklyn. After considering the matter, the Commissioners decided that a contract to marry was not necessarily a contract to labor and allowed Bernard to land.

Philip Milligan's Stables Burned.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 25.—The stables in the rear of the Summer residence of Philip Milligan of New-York, on Main Street, Fairfield, were burned to-night. It was the work of an incendiary.

The fire started in the second story of the coachhouse. Three valuable horses and all the carriages were saved. The loss will be about $20,000, insured.

OBITUARY NOTES.

OSWALD T. HANNA, a broker of Philadelphia and a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, died suddenly at his Summer cottage at Cape May, N. J., Thursday night.

MRS. JULIA BELCHER is dead at Huguenot, Orange County, N. Y., at the age of 103 years. She was born at Haverstraw, Rockland County, and was a daughter of James Conklin.

DIED.

Beach, John N., Jr.
Collyer, George B.
Craney, Robert M.
Fairbairn, Juliet.
Joseph, Abraham.
Lowry, Caroline T.
Merritt, Ella V.
Parsons, Frederick E.
Walker, Stephen C.
Young, Mary H.

BEACH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1893, JOHN N. BEACH, JR., son of John N. and Linnette Nelson Beach, aged 21 years.
Funeral from residence of his parents, 178 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, Saturday morning, Aug. 26, at 11 o'clock.

COLLYER.—At West Galway, Fulton County, N. Y., on Aug. 25, 1893, GEORGE B. COLLYER, aged 73 years.
Funeral services on Sunday, Aug. 27, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Sing Sing, N. Y., at 1 o'clock.

CRANEY.—At West Point, N. Y., Aug. 23, ROBERT MACGREGOR, fourth son of Albert Hosmer and Elizabeth Patten Craney, in the 25th year of his age.
Funeral from West Point chapel 4 P. M. Saturday. Interment at West Point.

FAIRBAIRN.—On Friday, Aug. 25, JULIET, wife of the Rev. R. B. Fairbairn, in the 72d year of her age.
Funeral will be held at the chapel of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 12 M.

JOSEPH.—ABRAHAM JOSEPH, beloved husband of Sarah Joseph of 48 East 75th St., New-York, at Port Limon, Central America.
☞ Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

LOWRY.—At Sunapee, N. H., Aug. 17, of heart failure, CAROLINE TILGHMAN, widow of Philip W. Lowry, in the 76th year of her age.
Services and interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Carriages will be at Woodlawn to meet train leaving Grand Central Depot, Harlem Division, at 2:10 P. M. on Saturday, Aug. 26, 1893.

MERRITT.—Suddenly, at Windham, N. Y., Fifth day, Eighth month, 24th, ELLA VALENTINE, wife of Daniel T. Merritt.
Funeral from the residence of her father, Samuel T. Valentine, 154 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on First day, afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

PARSONS.—At South Egremont, Mass., on Wednesday, 23d inst., FREDERICK E. PARSONS, only son of Julia C. and the late Lewis A. Parsons of Brooklyn.
Funeral from the residence of his mother, 746 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WALKER.—Aug. 9, STEPHEN C. WALKER, in Chicago, at the residence of his son, aged 86 years 8 months.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, MARY HOYT, widow of Charles L. Young, in her 83d year.
Funeral will take place on Monday, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 33 West 38th St.

KENSICO CEMETERY, HARLEM RAILROAD.—48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office 16 East 42d St. Telephone call 556,38.

Special Notices.

THE LENOX IS OPEN EVERY WEEK DAY during the Summer from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Exhibition of Rare and Early Printed Books, Columbus Documents, the Oldest Books on America, &c. Two Galleries of Paintings. The Lenox Collection of Bibles, Americana, Shakesperiana, &c.; the Duyckinck Library of English and American Literature; the Astoin Library of French Literature; the Drexel Musical Library; the Robert L. Stuart Library; the George Bancroft Library. Admission free. No tickets required.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MORE ACTIVITY AND PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER.

The Short Interest Covering Cautiously in View of Improving Conditions—Misapprehension as to the Volume of Forced Liquidation—A Scrip Dividend on Chicago Gas—The Government Anticipates Its September Interest Payments—The Currency Premiums Disappearing.

NEW-YORK,
FRIDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

There was no pressure to sell stocks to-day, neither was the buying movement pronounced. London sold a small amount early in the day, especially of Louisville and Nashville, but the operations from that centre were very restricted. The upward movement set in about 11 o'clock, St. Paul, Burlington, and Sugar being the leaders. The loss in Louisville was almost fully recovered in the late trading. The final prices were the best of the day.

There was an absence of striking news, particularly of the sort which the bears have been predicting. The house which received help yesterday has no large block of Stock Exchange securities to liquidate, and consequently the market is not likely to suffer through any operations for its account. The break in Edison Illuminating of New-York yesterday came through a supposition that the involved house held a block of the stock which would come upon the market. The fact is, the house in question owns less than 500 shares of Edison Illuminating stock. It is supposed to have a round lot of St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute preferred stock, but as this is worth at least 150 it has been cared for, thus preventing its sacrifice. It also holds Belleville and Southern Illinois preferred stock, as well as other securities of the same high class, but for which there is no Stock Exchange quotation. The interest of the firm in Rio Grande Western securities is small, so that the break in them yesterday was purely a matter of sentiment.

The news upon which the market gained strength included the announcement that the dividend on Chicago Gas would be paid in interest-bearing scrip rather than passed, that the Government had determined to anticipate the payment of the September bond interest, and that the premium for currency was slowly disappearing. The word from Washington regarding the silver-repeal situation was encouraging, although much impatience is shown over the delay.

More than half the business of the day was in five stocks—St. Paul, Chicago Gas, Sugar, General Electric, and Western Union—and the advance in these extended from ⅜ in Western Union to 2½ in Sugar. The Grangers and the Vanderbilts are also strong. Northern Pacifics were dull, but fractionally higher. Louisville and Nashville and Distilling and Cattle Feeding did not join in the upward movement, both closing lower than yesterday. The general list scored net gains.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	137	137	137	137	135	145	171
American Cotton Oil	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	29¼	29¾	400
American Cotton Oil pf	56½	57½	56½	57¼	57	59	365
*American Sugar Refining	74⅜	77	74¼	76¾	76¾	76⅞	16,025
*American Sugar Refining pf	75½	75½	75¼	75¼	75½	76½	205
American Telegraph & Cable Co	74	74	74	74	71	75	40
*American Tobacco	60	60	59	59	57	60	270
American Tobacco pf	80	81	80	81	80	81	55
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	15⅝	16⅛	15½	16	15⅞	16	2,545
Baltimore & Ohio	65½	65½	65½	65½	64½	65½	50
Canada Southern	43	43½	43	43½	43½	44	312
Canadian Pacific	71	71	70¾	70¾	70⅝	71¾	74
Central Pacific	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18	19	117
Chesapeake & Ohio	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	14½	14¾	300
Chicago Gas	50¾	52⅝	50¼	52	52	52⅛	18,158
Chicago & Alton	130	130	130	130	126	130	5
Chicago & Northwestern	94¾	96	94¾	95⅝	95½	96	2,310
Chicago & Northwestern pf	128	128	128	128	..	..	150
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	76	78	76	77⅝	77½	77⅝	6,198
C., C., C. & St. Louis	32⅞	33¾	32⅞	33⅜	33½	34½	560
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	52⅞	54⅞	52¾	54½	54⅜	54½	31,599
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	110	110	110	110	110¼	112	20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	58⅜	59½	58⅛	59¼	59⅛	59⅜	3,746
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14½	14¾	200
Consolidated Gas Company	117¼	118	117¼	117¾	117	119	310
Delaware & Hudson	110	111	110	111	110	112	55
Delaware, Lack. & Western	134	134¾	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	134½	2,217
Denver & Rio Grande pf	28	28	28	28	28	29	100
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	5	5	5	5	4½	7	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	21	22⅜	20¼	20¾	20⅞	21	8,625
Edison Electric Illuminating	75	80	71¾	78	78	80	852
Evansville & Terre Haute	89	92	89	92	90	94	275
Flint & Père Marquette pf	45	45	45	45	..	..	100
General Electric	39	40⅞	39	40	40	40¼	13,110
Illinois Central	90¼	90¼	90	90	90½	91	200
Laclede Gas	11	11	11	11	10	10½	50
Lake Erie & Western	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾	14	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	59¾	153
Lake Shore	113¾	114¾	113½	114¾	114½	115	735
Louisville & Nashville	53⅛	53⅝	52	53⅝	53¼	53½	5,698
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago	10	11	10	11	10	11	200
Manhattan Consolidated	112	112½	111½	112	112	112¼	1,743
Michigan Peninsula Car pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	..	..	10
Michigan Central	83	83½	83	83½	82	85	377
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¾	10	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., t. r	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	21	25	100
Missouri Pacific	20¾	21¼	20¾	21½	20¼	21½	1,920
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	1,800
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	14¾	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	14¼	15¾	420
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	58	58	58	58	55	60	100
National Cordage, 1st as. paid	8½	8½	7	7	7½	8½	485
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	13	13	13	13	..	..	103
*National Lead Company	24¼	25	24¼	25	24¾	25	641
*National Lead Company pf	61	62	61	62	60	63	82
New-Jersey Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	95½	96½	298
New-York Central	99	99¼	99	99	99	99¾	571
New-York & New-England	19½	19¾	19	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	7,010
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	11⅞	12	530
New-York, Sus. & Western	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½	10¾	210
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	38	38½	37	38½	38¼	39	630
North American	4	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	400
Northern Pacific	4¾	5⅛	4¾	5	5	5⅛	2,060
Northern Pacific pf	19	19¾	18⅞	19¾	19½	20	1,635
Ontario & Western	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	200
Oregon Railway & Navigation	34	34	34	34	35½	40	100
Pacific Mail	10	10	10	10	9¾	10¼	500
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	7	7	7	7	6¾	7	110
Philadelphia & Reading	14½	15⅛	14⅜	15	14¾	15	3,150
Pullman Palace Car Co	145	145	145	145	145	146	364
Rich. & West Point, 2d ins. paid	1	1	1	1	¾	1¼	110
St. Louis Southwestern pf	7	7¼	7	7¼	7	7¼	300
St. Paul & Omaha	28½	29	28½	29	28¾	29¼	506
Southern Pacific	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	18½	19½	300
Tennessee Coal & Iron	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	12	200
Union Pacific	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	18⅜	18½	1,015
United States Rubber	20	20	19¾	19¾	18	21	250
United States Rubber pf	59	59	59	59	55	60	70
Wabash	6	6⅞	6	6¾	6¾	7	2,010
Wabash pf	13¾	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	14	14¼	300
Wells-Fargo Express	125	125	125	125	125	130	150
Western Union Telegraph	77	78⅜	77	78	78	78⅛	12,966
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	11⅜	10	11⅜	10	13½	310
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37½	39⅝	37½	39⅝	34	41½	432
Wisconsin Central	5	5	5	5	5	6	100
Total sales							160,923

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil 8s	105	105	105	105	$3,000
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	70½	72	70½	72	8,000
At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½-4s, A	36	36	36	36	2,000
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	97	97	97	97	1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	97	97	97	97	500
Canada South. 1st	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	106	106	105½	105½	3,000
Cent. O. reor. 1st	100	100	100	100	2,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	62¼	62½	62¼	62½	4,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	92	92½	92	92½	2,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	70	70	70	70	8,000
Chi. & Erie inc	23	23	23	23	10,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	38½	41	38¼	40	442,000
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	2,000
C., B. & Q. s. f. 5s	99	99	99	99	4,000
C., B. & Q., Ia. 4s	87	87	87	87	2,000
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	80	80	79½	79½	20,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	113	113	112½	112½	13,000
Chi. Gas & C. 1st	73	73	73	73	1,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	112	112	112	112	4,000
Col. & H. Val. 5s	74	74	74	74	5,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	33	33	33	33	15,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	4,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	92	92	92	92	3,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	95½	95½	90½	93½	79,000
Erie 2d cn	65	66	64⅞	66	55,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	61½	61½	61½	61½	2,000
Han. & St. J. cn	110	110	110	110	7,000
Harlem c. 1st	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1,000
Harlem r. 1st	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	99½	99½	99½	99½	1,000
I. & G. N. 2d 4½-5s	56½	56½	56½	56½	3,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	60	66½	60	66½	32,000
Kan. Pacific cn	88	90	88	90	8,000
Kan. & T. 1st g. 4s	72	72	71½	71½	2,000
Kan. & T. 2d g. 4s	33	33	33	33	2,000
Laclede Gas 1st	71	71	71	71	3,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
Met. Elev. 1st	111	111	111	111	2,000
Mex. Int. 1st, 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	10,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st, M	114	114	114	114	2,000
Mo. Pacific 1st 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	3,000
*M. & O. gen. 4s	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	3,500
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	90½	90½	90½	90½	5,000
N. Y. & N. 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	10,000
N. Y., L. & W. 1st	118	118	118	118	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. rfdg. 4s	76¼	76½	76¼	76½	7,000
†North. Pac. 1st, c	100½	100¾	100½	100¾	28,000
North. Pac. 1st, r	98	99	98	99	45,000
North. Pac. 2d, c	80	82	80	82	4,000
‡North. Pac. 3d, c	60	60	60	60	13,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s	28½	30¾	28½	30	230,000
North. P. & M. 1st	50	50	50	50	2,000
Northwest. cn. 7s	130	130	130	130	1,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	38	41	38	41	15,000
Oswego & R. 2d	101	101	101	101	5,000
Peo. & East. 1st	58	58	58	58	9,000
Read. 1st pf. inc	25	25	25	25	2,000
Read. 2d pf. inc	16½	16¾	16	16½	57,000
Read. 3d pf. inc	13½	13½	13½	13½	10,000
Read. gen. 4s	62	62	62	62	33,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r	16½	17¾	16½	17¾	40,000
Rio G. W. 1st	54	57	54	57	30,000
Rock Island 5s, c	88⅞	89	88⅞	89	26,000
R., W. & O. cn	105	105	104¾	104¾	6,000
St. P. & Om. cn	110	111	110	111	19,000
St. Paul term. 5s	99	99	99	99	2,000
St. P. 1st, I. & D. ext	117½	117½	117½	117½	5,000
St. P. 1st, I. & M	109¾	110	109¾	110	3,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	105	105	105	105	6,000
St. A. & A. P. 4s	56	56	56	56	5,000
Sav. & W. 1st	35	35	35	35	8,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	59½	60	59½	60	25,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc	13½	14	13½	14	5,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	48	48	48	48	1,000
Union Elev. 1st	99	99	99	99	3,000
U. P. col. notes	72½	72½	72½	72½	6,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	40	41	40	41	24,000
Wabash 1st	95¼	95⅜	95¼	95⅜	17,000
Wabash 2d	63	63	63	63	4,000
West Shore 4s, c	94	94½	94	94½	2,000
West Shore 4s, r	92½	93	92½	93	27,000
Total sales					$1,584,000

*Including $500 at 45⅛. †Including $24,000 at 104¼, seller 15 flat. ‡Including $3,000 at 61, seller 5 flat.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
B., C. R. & N.	30	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	19	23
Chi. & E. Ill.	51	..	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	24	26
C. & E. I. pf	86	90	Norfolk So	47	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	65	75	N. & W. pf	20½	21½
Clev. & Pitts	140	..	Ohio South	23	25
C. C. & I. Dev	7	10	Ohio & Miss	13	14½
C. Fuel & I	18	20	Ont. Mining	7	9
Col. & H. Coal	5¾	6½	Oregon Imp	8	13
C., H. V. & T. pf	55	60	O. S. L. & U. N	8	10
Com. Cable	100	150	Penn. Coal	..	300
Con. Coal	23	30	Peo. & East	3	8
D. & R. G	9	10	P. & W. pf	23	29
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	13	30	P., C., C. & St. L	12	14
*D., S. S. & A	5½	7½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	41½	46
*D., S. S. & A. pf	13	18	P., F. W. & C	140	..
E. T., Va. & Ga	¼	⅝	Quicksilver	1½	2½
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	5	10	Rens. & Sara	150	160
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	..	1	R. & W. P., 1st ass. pd	⅛	¼
F. & P. M	8	12	R. & W. P. pf. t. r	10	13
Gt. Nor. pf	99	105	R., W. & O	99	103
G. B. & W., t. r	5¼	6	St. L. South	95	..
Homestake	10½	..	St. L. S. W	4	4½
H. & Texas	1½	2½	St. P. & Dul	20	23
Iowa Cent	5½	6½	St. P. & D. pf	89	92
Iowa C. pf	18	20	St. P. & O. pf	98	100
Kan. & Mich	6	11	St. P., M. & M	98	100
Laclede G. pf	50	55	Texas Pac	5⅜	6
Long Island	92	98	T. & Ohio C	..	28
Man. Beach	3	5	T. & O. C. pf	..	70
Md. Coal pf	45	50	Tol., A. A. & N. M	7¼	7½
Mex. Cent	6½	..	U. P., D. & G	5¼	6
Minn. Iron	..	60	U. S. Ex	42	47
Mobile & O	11	13			

*Unlisted

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	148	155	Nat. L. Oil	15	16
Alt. & T. H	15	20	Nat. Starch	7	8¾
Amer. Coal	75	90	New Cent. C	6	8
Am. Dis. Tel	25	45	N. Y. & N. H	175	190
Amer. Ex	103	108	N. Y. & N. pf	8	9
At. & Pac	1½	2½	N. Y. C. & St. L	11	11½
Bruns. Co	3	5	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	52	55
B. R. & P. pf	..	70			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref	74¼	76⅞	74⅛	76½	4,800
Am. Tobacco	59	59	59	59	40
Am. Cotton Oil	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	100
At., T. & S. Fé	15¾	16⅛	15⅝	16	560
C., C., C. & St. L	33	33	33	33	100
Col., H. V. & T	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	200
Ches. & Ohio	14½	14¾	14½	14½	200
Chi. Gas Co	50	52⅜	50	52⅛	3,930
Chi., R. I. & Pac	57⅝	59½	57⅝	59¼	5,270
Chi., Bur. & Q	76⅛	78	76⅛	77½	4,190
Chi., M. & St. P	52⅝	54¾	52½	54½	26,660
Chi. & N. W	95	95⅜	95	95⅜	350
Del., Lack. & W	134	134	134	134	100
D. M. & Ft. D	6	6	6	6	100
Distilling & C. F	20⅞	22¼	20½	20⅝	2,040
General Electric	39¼	40¾	39	39⅞	2,110
Lake Shore	113½	113½	113½	113½	50
Louis., N. A. & C	10	10	10	10	100
Louis. & Nash	53½	53⅝	52	53⅝	1,180
Manhattan	111¼	112	111¼	112	200
Missouri Pacific	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	30
North American	4	4	4	4	200
N. Y., L. E. & W	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	90
N. Y. & N. E	19¾	20	19⅛	19¼	3,730
North. Pacific	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	700
North. Pacific pf	19¼	20	19¼	19¾	30
N. Y. Central	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	100
N. Y., S. & W. pf	38	38	38	38	50
Phila. & Reading	14½	15¼	14½	15⅛	1,710
Western Union	77¼	78¼	77½	78⅛	1,590
Wabash	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6¾	300
Wheel. & L. E	10¾	11¼	10¾	11	200
Total sales					61,010

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi., B. & Q. cn	113	113	113	113	$1,000
Can. South 1st	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	38¾	39½	38½	39½	24,000
C., St. P., M. & O. cn	110¼	112¾	110¼	112¾	4,000
Erie 2d cn	65	65	65	65	4,000
Kan. Pac. cn	90	90	90	90	3,000
Ed. El. Ill. 1st	94	94	91½	91½	8,000
North. Pac. 1st	100⅝	101	100⅝	101	3,000
North. Pac. 2d	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	3,000
North. Pac. 5s	29½	29½	29¼	29½	30,000
P. & Read. 4s	62	62	62	62	5,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc	16½	16½	16½	16½	10,000
St. L. & I. M. 5s	65½	65½	65½	65½	2,000
Texas Pac. 2d	13½	13½	13½	13½	5,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st	40½	41	40½	41	6,000
Total sales					$110,000

Mining Stocks.

Deadwood Ter	75	75	75	75	5

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans ranged at 3½@6 ⅌ cent. The last loan was made at 4 ⅌ cent.

Time money continued firm. The demand is urgent at rates which would pay the lender from 15 to 21 ⅌ cent., regulated according to time and based upon 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum and a commission.

There was no change in the commercial paper market. The supply is large, but there are no buyers. Nominal rates are 12@15 ⅌ cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $60,343,555 and balances $3,698,520. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $68,163.

In London call money was 3½@4 ⅌ cent. Short and three months' bills were quoted at 4½@4¾ ⅌ cent.

The Clearing House issued no additional loan certificates. The total amount now outstanding is $38,180,000. Boston has $11,040,000 outstanding.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was weak and lower for all classes of bills. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.82 for 60-day bills and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81@$4.81½ for 60-day bills, $4.86@$4.86¼ for demand, $4.87@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Domestic exchange on New-York was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying, ½ off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛@¼ discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Chicago—$5 discount. Boston—New-York funds, 85c@$1 premium for cash and $1 for check. Philadelphia—New-York exchange, ½@1 ⅌ cent. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, 10. St. Louis—$3.50 discount.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates not quoted to-day. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 73c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 58½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand, 161,053 ounces; deposited, none; withdrawn, none. Total certificates outstanding, 160.

In London bar silver sold at 34d.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Adams Express	3	Lake Erie & Western	¾
American Cot. Oil	1¼	Lake Erie & West. pf	¾
American Cot. Oil pf	2¼	Lake Shore	¾
American Sugar Refs	2½	L., N. A. & Chi	1¼
Canada Southern	1⅜	Michigan Central	3½
Chicago Gas	1½	Minn. & St. L. pf., t. r	¾
Chicago, B. & Q	1¼	New-Jersey Central	3
C., C., C. & St. L	1⅜	New-York Central	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P	1½	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1¼	Oregon R. & N	2
Denver & Rio G. pf	1	Pullman Car	1
Evans. & T. H	1¾	St. P. & Omaha	1
General Electric	1	Wheel. & L. E. pf	2½

DECLINED.

Chi. & N. W. pf	2	Nat. Cord. 2d as. pd	1
Edison Elec. Ill	1	Pacific Mail	1
Nat. Cord. 1st as. pd	1		

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active, and, while irregular, showed marked improvement in many cases. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s	2½	Northwestern cn	3
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A	2	Oregon Imp. cn. 5s	3
Ches. & Ohio cn. 5s	1	Reading 1st pf. inc	2
Chi. & North. Pac. 1st	2¼	R. & W. P. 5s, t. r	2
Chi., B. & Q. Iowa 4s	1	Rio Grande West 1st	5
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	1	St. P. & Omaha cn	1
Erie 2d cn	1¼	St. P. 1st, I. & M	1
Kansas & Texas 1st	1¾	St. P. 1st, C. P. & W. 5s	1
Michigan Central 7s	1¾	U. P., Den. & G. 5s	1
North Pac. cn. 5s	2		

DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	1	Mo. Pacific 1st 4s	1¾
Col. Mid. cn 4s	2	North. Pacific 2d, c	3
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	5½	North. Pac. & M. 1st	10
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	3½	Peoria & East 1st	2
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	2½	U. P. col. tr. notes	2⅜
M., L. S. & W. 1st, M	2		

Government bonds were lower. The 4s declined ½. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97		Cur. 6s, 1896	103	....
4s, r	111	112½	Cur. 6s, 1897	106	....
4s, c	111	112½	Cur. 6s, 1898	109	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	101	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	111	....

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.—3d week Aug	$70,092	$5,371	......
Den. & Rio Grande—3d week Aug	105,300	......	$118,000
International & Great Northern—3d week Aug	59,440	......	13,480
Kansas City Suburban Belt—3d week Aug	5,638	837	......
Mexican Central—3d week Aug	132,685	......	28,025
Mexican National—3d week Aug	62,073	......	20,850
Mo., Kan. & Texas—3d week Aug	159,745	......	48,744
St. Louis S. W.—3d week Aug	71,100	......	21,200
Texas Pacific—3d week Aug	101,703	......	2,746
Wabash—3d week Aug	282,000	......	35,000
Boston & Maine for three months ending June 30, including Connecticut River—			
Gross	4,531,035	441,044	......
Op. expenses	3,277,430	548,435	......
Net	1,253,655	......	107,390
Other income	105,156	67,476	......
Total net income	1,358,811	......	40,914
Int., rentals, & taxes	1,062,204	77,164	......
Surplus	296,606	......	118,073
For the year ending June 30; the figures for 1893 include six months' operations of Conn. River—			
Gross	17,257,986	1,474,191	......
Op. expenses	11,702,644	1,366,753	......
Net	5,555,342	107,437	......
Other income	543,135	115,846	......
Net income	6,098,477	223,283	......
Int., rent., taxes	4,000,918	113,930	......
Surplus income	2,097,559	109,353	......
Sinking fund net	80,413	8,284	......
Bal. for dividends	2,017,145	101,069	......
Divs. on pf. stock	188,994	......	......
Divs. com. stock	1,391,161	225,265	......
Total dividends	1,580,155	225,265	......
Balance	436,990	......	124,195
Equipment	425,000	75,000	......
Bal. prof. and loss	11,990	......	199,195

Connecticut River for six months ending June 30, 1893: Gross earnings, $583,350; operating expenses, $399,403; net earnings, $183,943; rentals, taxes, &c., $188,168; deficit, $4,221.

C., C., C. & St. Louis month June—			
Gross	$1,208,103	......	$92,916
Op. expenses	870,660	......	29,622
Net	337,443	......	63,293
Int. and rentals	226,613	......	7,070
Surplus	110,830	......	56,222
For year ending June 30—			
Gross	14,669,055	$26,044	......
Op. expenses	10,964,786	498,894	......
Net	3,704,269	......	472,940
Int. and rentals	2,652,961	......	77,213
Surplus	1,051,307	......	395,727
North. Cent., July—			
Gross	566,164	......	21,521
Op. expenses	412,597	......	6,790
Net	153,567	......	14,731
Seven months ended July 31—			
Gross	4,060,715	144,550	......
Op. expenses	2,863,892	......	55,615
Net	1,196,822	20,165	......
D., L. & W.'s system, for year ended June 30, as submitted to State R. R. Commission—			
Gross	9,299,558	1,063,445	......
Op. expenses	4,637,926	453,680	......
Net	4,661,632	609,765	......
Fixed charges	2,462,170	63,493	......
Surplus	2,199,462	546,272	......

Annual report Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York submitted to State Railroad Commission: Gross earnings, $936,353; operating expenses, $503,730; other income, $4,070; total gross, $436,693; fixed charges, $178,875; net income, $257,817; dividend, 8 ⅌ cent. on $2,500,000 common, $200,000; surplus, $57,817.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chase National	400	Greenwich	145
Chemical	3700	Importers & Traders'	500
City	400	Manhattan	175
Commerce	160	Metropolitan	4
Corn Exchange	240	Metropolis	450
East River	140	Nassau	150
Fifth Avenue	1500	Nineteenth Ward	140
First National	2000	Phenix	100
First National of S. I	110	Seaboard National	173
Fourth National	170	Tradesmen's	100
German American	100	Western National	107
Germania	250		

The only sale of bank stocks was 60 shares of Western National at 107.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	..	49
American Surety	150	180
*American Type Founders' pf	..	80
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	98	102
†Atlantic Trust	235	285
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	105
†Broadway Insurance	..	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	160	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	98	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	90	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	97	..
Broadway Surface 2d	85	96
Brooklyn City Railroad	127	..
Brooklyn Elevated	18	21
Brooklyn Traction	15½	18½
Brooklyn Traction pf	..	70
California Pacific stock	6	8½
Central Cross-Town	140	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	146
Central R.R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 1st 7s	100	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	..	75
Celluloid	85	..
Consolidated Electric Storage	½	3
Continental Trust	145	155
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	..	130
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ⅌ cent. L. S.)	..	88
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	29	39
Equitable Gas, New-York	147	152
Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York	102	106
†Eighth Avenue	240	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av	..	70
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St Nicholas Av. 2d	..	64
Gold & Stock Telegraph	94	100
†Georgia Pacific 1st	..	88
Georgia Pacific 2d	..	36½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	77	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	90
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
†Iron Steamboat	..	12
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	99
Kings County Elevated	..	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	39
Long Island Traction	14½	15¼
Mutual Gas, New-York	130	137
†Manhattan Elevated 4 ⅌ cent. scrip	85	88
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
Mexican National Construction pf	7	12
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	..
National Union Bank	150	185
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	15	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	98	105
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	..	185
New-York, N. H. & H. con. deb. 4s, (25 ⅌ cent. paid)	..	56
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	248	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	85	90
Northwestern Telegraph	100	..
†New-York Biscuit	18	22
New-York Loan & Improvement	..	53
New-York Security & Trust	200	230
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	5	..
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	81
Pennsylvania Coal	..	275
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	40	52
*Standard Oil Trust	125	127
Standard Gas	..	38
Standard Gas pf	74	78
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	95	105
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	99
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	..	108
Third Avenue Railroad	..	140
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North. 1st cn. 5s	28	48
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	14
Thurber-Whyland pf	20	30
Trenton Potteries pf	..	89
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	110	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	155	170
United States Mortgage	140	153
Union Ferry	..	45
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	..	95
Union Railway stock ("Huckleberry")	110	130
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	90	100
Union Elevated 2d	39	44
United States Trust	..	825
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	..	105
Wagner Palace Car	105	112
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Review will say to-morrow: The "improvement observed last week has become much more distinct and general. While actual transactions have increased but little, the change in public feeling is noteworthy. There are fewer failures, either of banks or of important commercial or manufacturing concerns, than for some weeks past. Many disasters have been avoided by a more general pooling of resources and a greater spirit of mutual helpfulness and forbearance than were seen some weeks ago. One large stock failure for several millions was thus prevented in Wall Street on Thursday, and the market for securities, though at times depressed by closing of heavy loans, has been extremely dull without material decline. Money on call is more abundant and lower, as many interior loans have been paid since the banks ceased to send currency away, and advanced their rates for renewing or extending such loans, but there is little relief as respects mercantile accommodations, the use of checks in place of currency increases, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to an inquiry, has stated that no legal objection exists to the use of sight drafts on New-York for small sums, in payment of hands. The difficulty of collections and the interruption of exchanges are nearly as serious as ever. Washington advices have greatly strengthened the hope that the provision for silver purchases will ultimately be repealed, and the conviction that relief from this measure will come before long is an important factor in the situation. The number of industrial establishments resuming begins to compare fairly with the number stopping work. It cannot yet be said that the army of the unemployed has begun to decrease, but the additions to it are much smaller than in previous weeks.

"The failures for the past week number 410 in the United States and 20 in Canada. Of the commercial failures in the United States 149 were in Eastern States, 65 in Southern, and 180 in Western."

Bradstreet's will say: "The indications of a slight increase in the volume of general trade and of a better feeling in business circles reported in special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* last week are not only confirmed, but there is reason to believe the tendency toward improvement has extended from the West and Northwest South. Notwithstanding mercantile collections generally are as difficult to make as heretofore, in spite of the fact that at many important cities there is practically no money market beyond necessary renewals of loans already made, and in the face of the fact that at a number of the larger financial centres there is practically no demand for commercial paper, yet there are actual increases in sales of staple articles of merchandise reported from New-York and Boston at the East, from Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, and Milwaukee at the West, and from Richmond, Memphis, and New-Orleans at the South. Still more significant is the information that banks at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Chicago, and St. Louis in the West are manifesting a disposition to extend lines of discount somewhat, while the like is true in a moderate degree at Little Rock, Dallas and Galveston in the Southwest. Bearing in the same direction are statements from Buffalo and Duluth that less hoarding of currency is manifested; in some instances funds which had been withheld from circulation have been deposited in bank within the week. The stock and loan markets at New-York are both more cheerful in tone, on the belief that the repeal of the Sherman act is assured."

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat More Active and Firmer—Corn Steady, but Quiet—Cotton Irregular.

Wheat declined early with the West and on lower cables, with reports of trouble in Wall Street, but reacted and closed at an advance of ⅛@½c on foreign buying and better late cables.

Corn closed steady at yesterday's prices, after an irregular opening and a moderate trade.

Cotton opened very much lower on September, with other months 6@8 points off, on a weaker Liverpool market and a large amount of September notices issued, but rallied and closed at 6@8 points over yesterday. September 2 points off.

Coffee was more active and made a gain of 25@40 points on local covering.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The market opened quiet and firm, was dull throughout the day, and closed firm. Atcheson stocks and bonds were the feature. At the Clearing House this morning the situation was somewhat easier, but very quiet. Money between the banks loaned in small amounts at 8 ⅌ cent. New-York funds were easier at $1 to 85c premium for cash and $1 for check. A year ago the rate for money was 3½ ⅌ cent., and New-York funds sold at 10@12½c discount for cash. The currency situation is improving. To-day being Friday, there is a slightly increased demand for pay rolls to-morrow, and brokers are bidding 1 ⅌ cent., but it is good opinion that the premium will disappear altogether by another week, unless conditions not now apparent should arise. Many brokers to-day refused to pay any premium for bills. Several out-of-town banks sent in currency to Boston to-day for deposit to their accounts, some stating that people were tired of hoarding, and bills are more freely in circulation. A currency broker was offered $50,000 in bills to-day, but, having no orders, declined it. Later he paid ½ of 1 ⅌ cent. The Second National Bank has recently increased its circulation $75,000.

In the outside market there is little change to note. Money on call ranges from 8 to 9 ⅌ cent. Time money is difficult to obtain, and mercantile paper is exceedingly slow. Business paper, 9@15 ⅌ cent.; corporation loans, 8@9 ⅌ cent.; collateral loans, 8@10 ⅌ cent.; call loans, 8@9 ⅌ cent. Another encouraging feature is the fact that several of the large savings banks are requesting the depositors who recently gave notice of intention to withdraw money to come to the bank and bring their books of deposit. The banks are getting ready to pay out before the expiration of the sixty days. No Clearing House certificates were issued yesterday or to-day.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	16	16¼	N. E. Tel	49	50
Atlan. & Pac	2	..	Old Colony	164½	166
Atlantic Min	7½	7¾	Oregon S. L	7⅞	8
Bay State G	7½	8	Osceola Min	22¼	23
Bost. & Alb	..	200	Pull. P. Car	145	146
Bost. & Low	171	..	Quincy Min	90	95
Bost. & Me	..	146	Tam. Min	125	127
Bost. & Prov	240	245	Gen. Elec	39⅞	40¼
Bost. & M. Mn	18¾	19¼	Gen. Elec. pf	55	..
Boston Land	3	4	West. Elec	17	18
Bell Tel	177	178	West. Elec. pf	37	39
B. & B. Min	5½	5¾	Wis. Cent	5	..
C., B. & Q	77½	77¾	Water Power	1	1⅛
Cal. & Hecla	255	260	W. E. Land	11	..
Cent'l. Mass	12½	15	W. E. St. Ry	53	..
Clev. & Can	..	2¾	Atchison 4s	69½	..
Cent'l. Min	2	..	C., B. & N. 5s	..	95
Domin. Coal	12½	15	Mex. Cent. 4s	48	48½
Erie Tel	37½	39	Mex. Cent. 1st inc	8½	10
Franklin M	8½	9	Mex. Cent., 2d inc	6	..
F. & P. M. pf	40	50	N. Y. & N. E 7s	109	..
Fitchburg	12½	13	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	100	102
Fitchburg pf	71	72	N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	..	95
Fr'ohm'ns B	..	3	Wis. Cent. 5s	61	65
Kear. Copper	5	..	Wis. Cent. inc	12½	16
Lamson S. S	13½	14¼			
Maine Cent	..	115			
Mex. Cent	6⅜	7			
N. Y. & N. E	19¼	19½			
N. Y. & N. E. pf	50	55			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Dullness and strength have constituted the market to-day. The traction stocks have fully recovered from their recent decline, and very few shares are offered. Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley advanced in sympathy with the general market. Reading, in spite of the report that it had lost Coxe Brothers' tonnage, continued strong and sold at 7 5-16. Another meeting will be held on Wednesday next between the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the individual operators, at which it is expected an understanding will be reached. Currency was offered at 1½ ⅌ cent. in large blocks. Several of the leading banks are paying it out freely to customers. The feeling here is that the question of a premium is likely to culminate any day. New-York exchange is dull at ½@1 ⅌ cent. The total sales of stocks were 9,100 shares, of which 2,365 were in Reading, 1,364 in Northern Pacific preferred, 1,000 in St. Paul, 764 in Lehigh Valley, 677 in Pennsylvania, and 600 in Metropolitan Traction.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac	17¼	17½	North. P. pf	19⅝	19⅞
H. & B. T	..	38	Penn	49¼	49½
H. & B. T. pf	..	47	Penn. Steel	..	70
Ins. C. of N. A	18½	19	Peo. Trac	8	10
Lehigh Nav	46	47	Phil. Trac	69	70
Lehigh Val	32½	32¾	Phil. & Erie	23	28
Met. Trac	80	80½	Reading	7 9-16	7⅝
Minehill	61	65	Rochester	..	54
New. P. 5s	79½	80	U. Co's of N. J	..	218
North. Cent	67	68	W. N. Y. & P	4⅛	4⅜
North. Pac	5	5¼			

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 105@108, North Chicago at 160¼@162, Diamond Match at 104½, Lake Street "L" at 19½@19⅞, and Street's at 17½. Money, 7 ⅌ cent. Bank clearings, $9,206,278. New-York exchange, $3@$5 discount.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Mexican	.50
Belcher	.15	Potosi	.55
Best & Belcher	.55	Savage	.35
Chollar	.20	Sierra Nevada	.30
Con. Cal. & Va	1.25	Union Consolidated	.35
Crown Point	.25	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.25	Yellow Jacket	.35
Hale & Norcross	.50		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$178,831,125
Silver dollars and bullion	330,306,402
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	149,496,648
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,250,722
United States notes	15,934,114
United States Treasury notes	5,019,070
Gold certificates	1,428,660
Silver certificates	2,543,711
National bank notes	3,204,670
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	12,668,120
Disbursing officers' balances	3,949,591
Total	$716,632,833

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$82,470,169
Silver certificates	330,152,304
United States Treasury notes	150,487,280
Currency certificates	5,805,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c	39,819,271

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $219,667, from customs $486,326, and miscellaneous $8,761.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $81,802.

Barefooted Willie Davis from Wales.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Willie Davis, fifteen years old, applied at the ticket office of the New York Central Railroad yesterday for a ticket to Chicago. He offered in payment $1. When told that that sum would only carry him to Poughkeepsie, he was surprised. He purchased a ticket to that place, however, and said he would get further on later.

Davis told Station Agent Roach that he had recently arrived from Wales and was an orphan. He shipped from London as a cabin boy on a steamer to Toronto, and from there came to New-York. He said he wanted to join an uncle in Chicago. He was barefooted and wore an old linen suit.

Ramsen Heirs Lose Their Suit.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 25.—In the Federal court yesterday afternoon was decided the famous case in which the heirs of Ramsen, the Mexican soldier, claimed $3,000,000 worth of Midway land, including the Minnesota transfer. Ramsen got the land warrant, and in 1847 his widow sold it for $100 to one Taylor, neglecting to get permission from the court as guardian of her children. The heirs of the children brought the present suit to recover, but the court held them estopped by the gross laches in having allowed forty years to elapse before beginning action.

A Mexican's Wonderful Discovery.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 25.—Alanry Gonzales, a well-known and highly respected citizen of this city, has created a sensation by publishing a letter in which he states that in the cellar of the Correction School here he found a cavity in which was a cipher inscription together with a key to it.

This inscription when deciphered gave information and complete directions as to the location of $3,000,000 of treasure, which is hidden in the building. Gonzales states that he is making preparations to recover the wealth.

Good Cotton Crop in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 25.—The Arkansas cotton crop is showing up splendidly at this time. The season has been most favorable and it is estimated the yield in this State alone will reach 1,000,000 bales. Banks have a moderate supply of money on hand now, and by the 15th or 20th of next month it is thought no trouble will be had in getting all the cash needed to get the staple off to market as it comes.

Blue Grass Horses for Germany.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 25.—Merrill W. Smith of Englewood, Ill., has sold to Christian Schaurte of Dusseldorf, Germany, the b. m. Belle Brino, by Hambrino, dam by Tom Crowder. Belle Brino is the dam of Werther, 2:20¼; Midvale Prince, 2:25½, and Jean Wilkes, 2:27½.

Mr. Schaurte also purchased the suckling bay colt by Dark Night out of Belle Brino. These, together with Dark Night, which he purchased last week of St. Clair & Curry, will be shipped to New-York to-night; from there they will be sent to Germany.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Slight Gain for American Stocks—Dull Day for Business.

Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—To-day was yesterday over again on the Stock Exchange—perhaps it was even a duller day than yesterday.

Little was done in any department.

Toward the close the better feeling in New-York made itself felt here, and there were slight improvements in leading American features.

The upward movement was very languid, however, as everything else must be in London till the money market shall be less unsettled.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Atchison, ⅞, to 16¼; Illinois Central, ¾, to 92¾; St. Paul, ⅝, to 54⅛; Reading, ½, to 7⅜; Erie, ⅜, to 12½; Union Pacific, ¼, to 18¾, and Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 14⅜. *Declined*—Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 54¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 19; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 73; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 13¼, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 10½. Lake Shore sold at 117. British consols were quoted at 97 9-16 for money and 97⅝ for account.

YUCATAN IS HAVING A BOOM.

Does Not Fear Competition in Raising Henequin—Changes in the Tax Law.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 25.—Yucatan advices represent the inhabitants of the Island of Cozumal as emigrating to the mainland on account of the failure of the crops, and there is a popular movement on foot to give them employment on henequin plantations, which are prosperous. Yucatan is having a regular boom, and no apprehension is felt on account of the efforts of the Government of the Bahama Islands to introduce henequin culture, as it is believed that there is an abundant market in the United States for all that can be raised.

It is reported here that a federal tax will be placed on all print goods manufactured in the country, and also that tariff duties on cotton goods of every nature will be reduced before the end of this year. The owners of cotton mills are naturally agitated, but the argument of tariff reformers is that they now have the benefit of prodigiously high exchange and the enormous duty and can stand the reduction, which they should submit to patriotically for the good of the National Treasury.

The Government inclines toward a lower tariff, while endeavoring to give reasonable protection to all cotton mills.

The trade in paper from the United States and Europe has fallen off largely owing to high duties and excessive gold premium, and there is likely to be a reduction in this line. The Government finds the revenue impaired by the inability of importers to bring in certain classes of goods.

Minister of the Treasury Limantour is going away for a week or two on a vacation, since he needs rest, having done a vast amount of work in preparation for the assembling of Congress. He is a hard worker and has won general praise for his skillful management of affairs during the recent silver crisis. He has announced that he will on his return modify several taxation laws.

An Explanation Called For.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The War Department has called on Second Lieut. Archer W. Yates, Ninth Infantry, recruiting officer at Ogdensburg, N. Y., for an explanation how a poster inviting recruits to join the United States infantry and cavalry came to be displayed in a store window at Ottawa, Canada.

A newspaper clipping containing sharp comments was sent to the War Department, and the Adjutant General of the army directed Lieut. Yates to have the poster taken down and to give information whether it was placed in the window with his knowledge, and, if not, whether he knew how it came to be displayed in a Canadian city. No complaint on the subject has reached the State Department from the Canadian Government.

Reduced Output of Stamped Envelopes.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 25.—The Government Envelope Works in this city, where all the stamped envelopes used in the United States are made, has been running on two-thirds time for two weeks and the aggregate output for the month will be the smallest for that period in years. The August orders from the Post Office Department in Washington have been greatly reduced. This is the distributing point for all stamped envelopes ordered throughout the country.

Damages for the Engineer's Widow.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Lilly Rayford of this city to-day obtained a judgment for $7,000 in the Lonoke County Circuit Court, against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway for the killing of her husband, Hodge Rayford, near Helena, Ark., about two years ago. Rayford was the engineer of a passenger train, and he held to his post and was killed rather than sacrifice the lives of a score or more persons who had been left to his keeping.

May Control West Superior Works.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 25.—The contemplated sale of the West Superior Iron and Steel Company's plant has been postponed until Sept. 15. From K. Belknap, a millionaire capitalist, it is understood that the property will then pass into the hands of the Eastern moneyed men, who will run the works to their full capacity.

Miss Gould Endows a Hospital Bed.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Miss Helen Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, has given to the Tarrytown Hospital $300 to endow a free bed for one year, in memory of her father.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

61 shs. National Broadway Bank.
30 shs. Fourth National Bank.
10 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
$5,000 Panama R. R. Sinking Fund 6 p. c. Subsidy Bonds, 1910.
$9,500 Houston City Street Railway Co. 1st Mtg. p. c. Gold Bonds, 1900.
129 shs. First National Bank Bridgeport, Ala.
40 shs. Bridgeport Development Co., Bridgeport, Ala.
185 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
15 shs. Fourth National Bank.
9 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
2,000 shs. Cortland Corset Mfg. Co. pfd.
$7,000 Denver Water Co., Denver, Col., 1st Mtg. 7 p c. Bonds, 1895, July, 1892, coupon.
30 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
22 shs. National Shoe & Leather Bank.
19 shs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
$2,500 Mutual Fire Insurance Co. 10 p. c. Interest Bearing Receipt.
752 shs. Ithaca Calendar Clock Co.
1,753 shs. American Corn Co.
110 shs. General Steamship Co.
112½ shs. American District Telegraph Co.

Financial.

SECURITIES
which do not depreciate.
FIRST MORTGAGES
on New-York City real estate,
WITH PAYMENT GUARANTEED BY THE
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Amounts range from $5,000 to $100,000 at the most favorable rates of interest. Can be delivered on one day's notice. No expense to purchasers.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co.
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
N.E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

BONDS FOR SALE!
The undersigned has for sale Twenty Coupon Bonds of $500 denomination each, issued by the Borough of Morrellville, Cambria County, Penn., bearing 5 per cent. interest from Sept. 1, 1893, payable semi-annually, and redeemable optional in five years and absolutely in twenty years after their date. For further particulars, call on or address,
JOHN F. SEIGH, Borough Treasurer,
Fairfield Av., Morrellville, Johnstown, Penn.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLlowing list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street
Chemical National — 270 Broadway
GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street
National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.
MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway
National Bank of the Republic — Wall Street and Broadway
Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET
The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets
National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway
Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street
Central National — 322 Broadway
Chase National — 15 Nassau Street
Lincoln National — 34 East 42d Street
Seaboard National — 18 Broadway
Eleventh Ward Bank — 147 Avenue D
Fourteenth Street Bank — 3 East Fourteenth Street
Hide and Leather National — 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street
Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street
NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway
New-York Security & Trust Co. — 46 Wall Street
THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

IN CHANCERY, AT MOBILE, ALA.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS AND CERTAIN JUDGMENT CREDITORS—THE MOBILE AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.

Pursuant to a decree rendered by the Honorable Chancery Court for the Thirteenth District of the Southwestern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, sitting at Mobile at the April Term, A. D. 1893, thereof, in a certain cause pending in said court wherein The Central Trust Company of New-York is complainant, and the Mobile and Birmingham Railway Company and others are defendants, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Register in Chancery for said District will hold a reference at his office, at the Court House of Mobile County, State of Alabama, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1893, and will, after hearing such matters as may be there brought before him, adjourn said reference to 12 o'clock M. the 15th day of September, A. D. 1893, when and where he will continue said reference at the office of Dunning & Fowler, Counsellors-at-Law, 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York. At said reference the Register will ascertain and report by the terms of said decree:

1st. The amount and number of bonds now outstanding which were regularly issued by said railway company and certified by the trustee in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage of February 1st, 1887, and as far as practicable the names and residences of the respective holders thereof.

2nd. The dates of the maturity and the number and amount of the coupons which were attached to and issued with said mortgage of the issue of February 1st, 1887, which were outstanding and in default at the time of the filing of the bill in said cause, and at the time of the holding of this reference.

3rd. The amount and number of bonds now outstanding which were certified by the trustee in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage of February 1st, 1890, and as far as practicable the names and residence of the holders thereof.

4th. The dates of the maturity and the number and amount of the coupons which were attached to and issued with said bonds of the series of February 1st, 1890, and which were outstanding and in default at the time of the filing of the bill in this cause at the time of the holding of this reference.

5th. The Register will ascertain and report what, if any, judgments have been obtained by the holders of any of said coupons under the aforesaid mortgages; the amount of such judgments and the particular coupons merged therein, and the names of the persons by whom said judgments were obtained and the present holders of said judgments, the date of such judgments and the amount thereof, and whether or not said judgments are a superior lien upon what, if any, of the property covered by said mortgages, respectively.

6th. The Register will ascertain and report a full description of the property covered by said mortgages respectively, and it shall be the duty of the Receiver to furnish him with an inventory of all the property in his hands as such Receiver.

All persons having such claims against said Mobile and Birmingham Railway Company, as are provided for in said decree, are notified that they must file the same with the undersigned at his office at Mobile, on or before the 21st day of August next, or with him at the office of Dunning & Fowler, 67 Wall Street, New-York, on the 15th day of September next, or within five days thereafter.

Witness my hand this 18th day of July, A. D., 1893.
JOSEPH HODGSON, Register.
au12-law6wS

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R.R.
SECOND NOTICE!
TO THE BONDHOLDERS:

Holders of bonds to the amount of nearly $3,000,000 have signed the bondholders' agreement of the undersigned committee, and all who wish to act with this committee should sign and return the agreement at once.

Copies mailed by CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., 18 Wall St.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
H. O. ARMOUR,
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
MORTON S. PATON.

JAMES BOYS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
50 and 52 Exchange Place,
Rooms 18, 19, 20, and 21,
buy and sell stocks and bonds, grain and provisions, cotton and coffee, for cash or on margin. Private wires. Market letter free on application.
Unlisted securities and trust company stocks a specialty.
Commercial paper, city and country notes dealt in.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

WEST INDIA IMPROVEMENT CO.
25 Pine St., New-York, Aug. 26, 1893.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this company, due Sept. 1, 1893, will be paid on presentation at this office, except coupons Nos. 1 to 419 inclusive. Nos. 420 to 640 inclusive, which will be paid on the same day, at the rate of four pounds sterling for each coupon, on presentation at the office of Messrs. Mildred, Goyeneche & Co., No. 8 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate St., London.

If coupons payable in London are presented at this office they will be paid at the rate of $4.85 per pound sterling. A. R. FRANK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Monday, Sept. 11, 1893.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 31 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 12, 1893. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 21, 1893.

COUPON NO. 10, DUE SEPT. 1, 1893, ON THE general mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.
HY. TACON, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the General Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of this company, due 1st September, will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company of New-York. J. H. HOCART, Assist. Treasurer.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

No Sales at Any of the Auction Rooms Until Monday.

There were no sales of real estate at either of the auction rooms yesterday, nor are there any scheduled to take place until Monday. The record of auction sales for the week has not for many years been so insignificant. Out of five sales advertised to be held only one resulted in a sale—all the others being adjourned.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 25.

Hester St, 127 to 131; M. S. Kauffman and others to J. Horowitz	$1
Hester St, n s, 79.11 ft e of Christie St, 20.1x50; I. Levy and wife to Mordecai S. Kauffman and another	10,750
18th St, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 50x92; William F. Rohrig to Charles L. Ritzmann	1
84th St, s s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; George J. Cohen and wife to Samuel Blumenthal	100
West End Av, 419; R. G. Platt to Marie Platt	1
55th St, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Conrad Gerstung and wife to Louis Heilbrunn	1
90th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 60x100.8; William F. Rohrig and wife to Charles L. Ritzmann	1
5th Av, s e corner of 113th St, 50.5x100; Charles L. Ritzmann to William F. Rohrig	1
3d Av, e s, 25 ft n of 108th St, 25x100; Therese Cohn and husband to Leopold Krielsheimer and wife	27,500
Alexander Av, e s, 80.6 ft s of 134th St, 19.6x89.6; Charles H. Jenkins to Benjamin F. Watkins	10

Recorded Mortgages.

Brosche, Edward, and wife to the German American Building and Loan Association; s s of 165th St, e of Kelly St, installments	$1,000
Cottentin, Leon, to Anthony J. Dittmar, trustee; Havemeyer Building, Rooms I, K, M, L, and N, ground floor, lease	5,000
Einstein, Emanuel, and wife to George C. Rand; n s of Dey St, w of Church St, 2 years	30,000
Fisher, Dora, to Matilda French; 6 Norfolk St, 5 years	12,000
Jaeger, Gustav L., and wife to Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees, &c.; 132 to 138 Mulberry St, 3 years	75,000
Kauffman, Mordecai S., and another to Isaac Levy; n s of Hester St, e of Christie St, 1 year	11,000
Krupp, Felix and Julia, to Jessie Clark and another; s s of 106th St, e of Columbus Av, demand, (two mortgages)	33,000
Krielsheimer, Leopold, and wife to Therese Cohn; e s of 3d Av, n of 108th St, 1 year	3,000
Kervan, Charles, and another to Albert J. Sauter and another, executors, &c.; e s of Amsterdam Av, s of 133d St, 5 years	17,500
Same to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; e s of Amsterdam Av, s of 133d St, 1 year	2,600
McGivney, Mary A., to Francis P. Burke; n s of 119th St, e of 7th Av, 2 years	14,500
Potterbaum, Charles G., to Cornelius N. Hoagland; n s of 114th St, e of 3d Av, 3 years	15,000
Pucci, Annonziata, and husband to Louis A. Wagner and another; s s of 112th St, e of 1st Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)	5,000
Platt, Richard G., to Charles A. Platt; w s of West End Avenue, n of 88th St, demand	3,000
Ritzmann, Charles M., to William F. Rohrig; n s of 18th St, w of 7th Av, 2 years, (three mortgages)	16,000
Rohrs, Frederick and Louisa, to George M. Manchester; n e corner of 102d St and Park Av, 1 year	4,000
Schmuck, Herman, and others to James H. Goodwin; w s of Forest Av, n of 156th St, 1 year, (three mortgages)	2,100

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

101st St, n s, 175.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 25 ft front; E. M. Pritchard & Son against Patrick Dempsey, owner and contractor	$1,700
28th St, East, 219 to 225; Louis Bopert against Louis J. Rosendorff, owner and contractor	7,000
Bradhurst Av, w s, 50 ft n of 153d St, 20 ft front; Nicholas Messina against Ellen J. Shanks, owner; E. J. J. Shanks, contractor	250
Bradhurst Av, w s, 346 ft s of 155th St, 25.2 ft front; same against same	250
Natalie Av, e s, 354 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 45 ft front; William Ruland against A. T. Day, owner; Robert S. Turner, contractor	285
80th St and Amsterdam Av, s w corner; M. Jackman against F. W. Lahkes and others, owners	139
Columbia St, 117 and 119; Johnson Brothers against C. & J. Weinstein, owners and contractors	890
8th Av and 13th St, s w corner; Hugh Getty against John W. Wilson and John C. Van Houten, owners and contractors	3,553

ARMY AND NAVY.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Capt. H. G. Sharpe, twenty-one days from Sept. 10. First Lieut. T. C. Patterson, First Artillery, one month's extension. Second Lieut. E. B. Cassatt, Fourth Cavalry, one month. Major C. B. Sears, extension to Sept. 28. First Lieut. T. B. Dugan, Adjutant Third Cavalry, four months from Oct. 10. Capt. W. F. Carter, Medical Department, one month's leave. First Lieut. D. C. Shanks, Adjutant Eighteenth Infantry, one month, with permission to apply for one month's extension. Capt. T. F. Forbes, Fifth Infantry, one month. First Lieut. T. W. Moore, Twenty-second Infantry, fifteen days.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS in the Twentieth Infantry are ordered: Capt. William H. Hamner, from Company E to Company K; Capt. John C. Dent, from Company K to Company E; First Lieut. Frederick D. Sharp, from Company K to Company E; First Lieut. Harry C. Hale, from Company E to Company K; Second Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan, from Company K to Company D; Second Lieut. Wilson Chase, from Company D to Company K.

A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS to consist of Col. Charles H. Alden, Lieut. Col. William H. Forwood, Major Charles Smart, Capt. Walter Reed, and Capt. James C. Merrill is constituted to meet in Washington Sept. 11 for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the army.

TO EXAMINE CADETS.—A board of medical officers to consist of Majors Joseph R. Gibson, Richard S. Vickery, and Henry Lippincott is appointed to meet at West Point, Aug. 28, for the physical examination of the cadets of the first, second, and third classes, and candidates for admission.

ORDER REVOKED.—The order detailing Capt. John Drum, Tenth Infantry, to act as Indian Agent at Navajo Agency, New-Mexico, is evoked, and Major A. H. Bainbridge, Tenth Infantry, has been detailed in his place.

LIEUT. LOUIS R. BURGESS, Fifth Artillery, is detailed for duty in connection with the rifle competition, Departments of California and the Columbia, and will report at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.—The period between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15 is designated for the revolver practice of Troop D, Eighth Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

SECOND LIEUT. JOHN H. PARKER, Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed from Fort Sill to Fort Reno, Oklahoma, for temporary duty with Company D.

COL. CHARLES PAGE, Assistant Surgeon General, will inspect Plattsburg Barracks, Forts Schuyler, Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Columbus, N. Y.

POST CHAPLAIN WINFIELD SCOTT, having been found incapacitated for active service by an army retiring board, will proceed to his home.

CAPT. HENRY METCALFE, Ordnance Department, will report to the Army Retiring Board at Governors Island, N. Y., for examination.

COL. J. C. BAILY, Assistant Surgeon General, will visit Fort Clark, Camp Eagle Pass, Forts Hancock and Bliss, Texas.

CAPT. CORNELIUS GARDENER, Nineteenth Infantry, will repair to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report for duty.

FIRST LIEUT. MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN, Fifth Infantry, "distinguished marksman," will report at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

COL. BERNARD J. D. IRWIN, Assistant Surgeon General, will inspect Forts Mackinac and Brady, Michigan.

LIEUT. COL J. P. MARTIN, Assistant Adjutant General, will visit Fort Clark, Texas.

MAJOR J. VAN R. HOFF, Surgeon, will visit Sandy Hook, N. J.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5 21 | Sun sets....6 42 | Moon sets...A M 4 21

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k..A M 6 39	Gov. Isl...A M 6 58	Hell Gate..A M 8 51
Sandy H'k..P M 6 56	Gov. Isl...P M 7 16	Hell Gate..P M 9 09

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k.A M 12 28	Gov. Isl...A M 1 09	Hell Gate..A M 2 37
Sandy H'k.P M 12 45	Gov. Isl...P M 1 15	Hell Gate..P M 2 43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Kingston	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 A M	4:30 P M
Chester, Southampton	1:00 P M	4:00 P M
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P M
City of Birmingham, Savannah		3:00 P M
City of Washington, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Constance, Cape Colony	12:00 P M	
Ems, Bremen	6:00 A M	9:00 A M
Endeavor, La Plata Countries	12:00 M	2:00 P M
Ethiopia, Glasgow	2:00 P M	4:00 P M
Etruria, Liverpool	12:30 A M	4:00 P M
Island, Christiansand	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
La Touraine, Havre	12:30 A M	4:00 A M
Muriel, St. Thomas		1:00 P M
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Rugia, Hamburg		4:30 P M

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P M
Havel, Bremen		9:00 A M
Tallahassee, Savannah		3:00 P M

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

Allsa, Gonaives		1:00 P M
City of Para, Colon		12:00 M
Habana, Havana		11:35 A M
New-York, Southampton		7:00 A M
Noordland, Antwerp		7:30 A M
Seneca, Havana		3:00 P M
Teutonic, Liverpool		8:30 A M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 26.—Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 19; Cienfuegos, Nassau, Aug. 22; Europe, London, Aug. 13; Madiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 20; Martello, Hull, Aug. 11; New-York, Southampton, Aug. 19; Scandia, Hamburg, Aug. 12.

SUNDAY, AUG. 27.—Alaska, Liverpool, Aug. 19; Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 17; La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 19; Orinoco, Bermuda, Aug. 24.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.—Andes, Port Limon, Aug. 19; Bermuda, St. Croix, Aug. 22; Dresden, Bremen, Aug. 17; Elbe, Bremen, Aug. 19; Orizaba, Havana, Aug. 24; Runic, Liverpool, Aug. 18; Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Aug. 16.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.—Caracas, La Guayra, Aug. 23; Croma, Shields, Aug. 15.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.—City of Alexandria, Havana, Aug. 26; Mariposa, Liverpool, Aug. 19; Moravia, Hamburg, Aug. 16; Waesland, Antwerp, Aug. 19.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Aug 25.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Lassen, Hamburg Aug. 10, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P M.

SS Hallamshire, (Br.,) Brown, Tilt Cove, N. F., Aug. 17, with copper ore to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A M.

SS America, (Norw.,) Hooslef, Port Morant, &c., Aug. 16, with mdse and passengers to George Vipond. Arrived at the Bar at 11 30 A M.

SS Olinda, (Port.,) Rosa, Oporto, Lisbon, &c., July 21, with mdse and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brun. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Habana, (Span.,) Gran, Havana, with mdse and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS El Cid, new, 5,000 tons, Hawthorne, Newport News, in ballast to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS H. F. Dimock, Coleman, Boston, with mdse to H. F. Dimock.

SS Cottage City, Bennett, Portland, Me., with mdse and passengers to Horatio Hall.

SS Dorian, (Br.,) Bermpohl, Port Antonio Aug. 18, with mdse to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam Aug. 12, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 30 P M.

SS Richmond, Dole, West Point, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Frostburg, Mills, Baltimore, with coal to Consolidation Coal Company.

SS Wieland, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg Aug. 13 via Havre, with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 4 15 P M.

SS Erivan, (Belg., new,) Bombeer, Newcastle, Eng., Aug. 11, in ballast to C. F. Vanderbeck. Arrived at the Bar at 2 15 P M.

SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) Andresen, Bremen Aug. 4 via Shields, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Saginaw, Rockwell, Azua, San Domingo City, &c., Aug. 3, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 20 P M.

Ship Gladstone, (Dan.,) Christiansen, St. Nazaire 31 ds, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Propheta, Port De Silva, Demerara, 20 ds, in ballast to G. A. Alden & Co.

Bark Autocrat, (Norw.,) Albrothsen, Savannah, with mdse to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Luigi Ruggiero, (Ital.,) Basola, Alexandretta 110 ds, with licorice root to Stamford Manufacturing Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—9:30 P M, at Sandy Hook, SW, moderate breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Bluefields, Baltimore; Cearense, for Para, &c.; Christine, for Copenhagen; Colonia, for Hamburg. Ship Theodore Fischer, for Philadelphia. Bark Veritas, for Exmouth. Brig Margaret Dean, for Port au Prince.

Miscellaneous.

The three-masted schr. James Baird, Capt. Mullen, from Sullivan for Philadelphia, put into this port for temporary repairs. She was in collision off City Island during the storm and lost her main and mizzen mast, and is otherwise badly damaged. She is anchored off Red Hook Point.

Naval Shipping.

United States steamer Kearsarge, having in tow the monitor Nantucket, passed out at Sandy Hook at 2 30 this afternoon bound for Wilmington, N. C. The Nantucket has been assigned to the use of the naval reserve of the State of North Carolina.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—White Star Line SS Tauric, Capt. Jones, sld. from Liverpool for New-York at 10 30 A M to-day.

White Star Line SS Nomadic, Capt. Clarke, from New-York Aug. 14, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Burgermeister Peterson, (Ger.,) Capt. Allwarden, from Nieuwe Waterweg for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from Hamburg for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Montebello, (Ital.,) Capt. Canzoneri, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Rydall Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Brooks, from New-York Aug. 12 for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Capt. Matzen, sld. from Para for New-York Aug. 20.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Loch Lomond, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Pancras (Br.) sld. from Barry for New-York yesterday.

SS Rock Light, (Br.,) Capt. Collier, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Vega, (Port.,) Capt. Ross, from New-York Aug. 8, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York Aug. 12, arr. at Boulogne to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendall, from New-York Aug. 13 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Clement, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, sld. from Barbados for New-York Aug. 23.

SS American, (Ger.,) Capt. Jantzen, sld. from Bremen for New-York at 11 A M to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 25.—Hamburg-American Line SS Augusta Victoria, Capt. Barends, from Hamburg, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

HAMBURG, Aug. 25.—Hamburg-American Line SS Normannia, Capt. Hebich, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

A REMARKABLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE on 57th St., near 6th Av.; fully and attractively furnished. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

TO LET—In the Dalhousie, 40 to 48 West 59th St., fronting Central Park, a very choice unfurnished apartment; nothing better in the city; building absolutely fire-proof. Apply to the janitor.

APARTMENTS TO RENT
IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

Instruction—City Schools.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Kindergarten and classes for little boys. Prepares for colleges. 711 Madison Av., cor. 63d St., and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., New-York. The twenty-eighth school year begins Tuesday, Sept. 26.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
578 5TH AV.
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.
Preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York. Reopens Thursday, Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special students admitted.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.
Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,
423 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Summer address of Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Av.—Reopens Oct. 2; numbers limited; school hours from 9 to 1; no home study for pupils under fourteen, who remain until 2 o'clock; applications by letter until Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL. 12th Year.
417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2.
NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, (Catholic,)
224 West 58th St., Central Park.
Strictly select school for limited number of boys.
Rev. Jos. Hétet, D. D., S. P. M., President.

SCHOOL, LIMITED NUMBER, 100 PER cent. in recent college examinations; home influence; delightful place near Sound. WM. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point, New-York City.

MME. DA SILVA,
No. 24 West 38th St., New-York City.
School for girls. French the language of the school and family. Will reopen Oct. 2.

MADAME MEARS.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies. 52d year.
Reopens Oct. 2. 222 Madison Av.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., re-opens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 12 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited. Especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 MADISON Av., reopens Oct. 4. Primary classes. College preparation. A few resident pupils.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 Fifth Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. English, French, Latin. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Instruction—City Schools.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS.
Young men and women prepared for business professional studies, and citizenship.
Economics, Civics, Politics, History, Literature, Rhetoric, Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, &c.
Fee, $100 per year. Send for circular.
GEORGE GUNTON, President,
34 Union Square, New-York.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
With Kindergarten and Classes for Little Boys.
NOS. 647-649 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
The adjoining house, altered and refitted for school purposes, has been added to the building now occupied. Reopens Sept. 28.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, CORNER WEST 72d St. and West End Av.—Nineteenth year commences Sept. 27; spacious new buildings; collegiate preparation; intermediate and primary classes; commercial department; military drill; large playground; gymnasium; boarding pupils received. Send for illustrated catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

YALE SCHOOL,
51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

Instruction—Country Schools.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER ST.,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.
Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N. Y.
Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Musical Director, Albert Ross Parsons. Delsarte. European Travel Class. Proximity to New-York affords city advantages. 26th year opens Sept. 20. Miss C. C. FULLER, Prin., Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson, New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.
Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address
THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
MISS DANA'S School for girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Girls.—A limited number of boys taken in the master's home. HERBERT D. PETTIT, M. A., Master. Lawrence, L. I.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., FOR boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, boathouse. Address Rev. H. L. Everest, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

$155 YEARLY BOARD, TUITION; Seminary, girls; Military College, boys, young men. Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N.J.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW-YORK.—For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY. Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

ELMWOOD SCHOOL, DARIEN, CONN.—$150 and $200 per year. Address M. J. DAVIS.

Law Schools.

NEW-YORK LAW SCHOOL, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y. City.—"Dwight method" of instruction. Degree of LL. B. given after two years' course. Graduate course now added. Tuition fee, $100. For catalogues, &c., address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Legal Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—STEFFEN DIECKMANN, Plaintiff, against LORENZ WEIHER, John J. Gorman, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, Jacob L. Toch, Grant L. Nichols, John H. Shipway, The General Electric Company, Enoch Rutzler, Paul G. Decker, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Henry Turno, Thomas B. Knifin, George M. Tooker, James Thompson, Edward Ostrander, Joseph Lang, John J. Naughton, William E. Utter, Defendants.—Summons.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 11th, 1893.
THOMPSON & KOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 140 Nassau St., New-York.

To the defendant Lorenz Weiher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the 11th day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.
THOMPSON & KOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 140 Nassau St., New-York City. au12-law6wS

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—STEFFEN DIECKMANN, Plaintiff, against LORENZ WEIHER, John J. Gorman, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York; Jacob L. Toch, Grant L. Nichols, John H. Shipway, The General Electric Company, Enoch Rutzler, Paul G. Decker, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Henry Turno, Thomas B. Knifin, George M. Tooker, Collin H. Woodward, Charles Jamison, Matthew Pierie, Annie Morgan, George Harper, Morgan N. Goodman, James Shaw, defendants.—Summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 11th, 1893.
THOMPSON & KOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 140 Nassau Street, New-York.

To the defendant Lorenz Weiher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the 11th day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.
THOMPSON & KOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 140 Nassau Street, New-York City. au12-law6wS

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK, CITY and County of New-York.—HENRY N. MYERS against JAMES LEECH, William Leech, and Alfred Leech.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 22d, 1893.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 277 Broadway, New-York City.

To James Leech, William Leech, and Alfred Leech, the above-named defendants, and to each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 17th day of August, 1893, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated New-York City, August 18th, 1893.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 277 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. au19-law6wS

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOHN T. MURPHY against THE BANK OF NEW-ENGLAND.—Summons No. 2.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 1st, 1893.
CHAS. DE HART BROWER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 10 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, the Bank of New-England: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 28th day of July, 1893, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said City, County, and State.—Dated New-York, July 29th, 1893.
CHAS. DE HART BROWER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy29-law6wS 10 Wall Street, New-York.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES
TO THE SEA.
Manhattan Beach.
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.

6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M., and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. On Race Days Coney Island Jockey Club, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Parlor cars special 1 P. M., and extra train Aug. 26 only, 12:50 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street-car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. On Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.
SOUSA'S BAND.
Concerts every afternoon and evening.
PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
every evening except Sunday and Monday.
Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.
FINE ROOMS—EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,
BRIGHTON BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND POINT.
BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,
connecting with the
CULVER ROUTE,

Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street-car lines.
Hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M. and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and every twenty minutes from 1:10 to 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY—6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND,
GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, AND THE HAMPTONS.
FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.
See Time Tables.

RAYMOND'S
VACATION
EXCURSIONS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

THE WORLD'S
Columbian Exposition.

The grandest Exposition the world has ever seen is now complete in every department. Nothing remains unfinished.

The Raymond & Whitcomb Grand Hotel, (Mr. Oscar G. Barron, Manager,) at which our parties sojourn, is a permanent brick structure of the best class, only four stories in height, splendidly arranged, provided with every luxurious appointment of the best modern hotels, and elegantly furnished. Its situation, in a fashionable residence section of the city, near the Exposition grounds and exposed to the lake breezes, is unexcelled. Passengers are landed at a special station only a single block distant, and an entrance to the Exposition grounds is directly opposite the hotel, while others are near at hand. All water used for drinking and cooking purposes is distilled and absolutely pure, and the purest Wisconsin ice is also supplied.

Daily special trains from the East, made up wholly of elegant vestibuled Pullman palace sleeping cars, with dining cars, run through to the hotel without change.

While many parties for the coming month were long since filled, the following dates are still open to the public, an early registration, however, being in all cases advisable:

Leave New-York, August 3, 14, 24, and 31; also September and October.

Colorado Tours: Four remaining excursions to the most famous Rocky Mountain Resorts, August 28, September 11, and October 9.

Colorado and the Yellowstone National Park: Two 39-day Excursions, August 7.

Yellowstone National Park: A 27-day Tour, August 30.

Yellowstone National Park and California: Tour of 72 days, August 30.

Each of the above parties will have a week at the World's Fair.

Independent railroad tickets to all points by all routes.

☞Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St., (corner Union Square,) New-York.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND,
STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

ERIE LINES.
EVERY SUNDAY.
SHOHOLA GLEN,
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 Round Trip. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9.00 A. M.
Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Six hours at the Glens. Home by 9.00 P. M.
Greenwood Lake Glens.
75c. Round Trip 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St., 9:25 A. M. Six to eight hours at the Glens. Choice of two express trains returning, making but one stop. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

LABOR DAY,
Monday, Sept. 4.
SHOHOLA GLEN.
$1.00. ROUND TRIP. $1.00.
Leave Chambers St. 9:15 A. M., West 23d St. 9:10 A. M., Jersey City 9:30 A. M. Five hours at the Glen, home by 8:30 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.
75C. ROUND TRIP. 75C.
Leave Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St. 9:40 A. M., Jersey City 10 A. M. Six hours at the Glens, home by 8 P. M.

World's Fair Excursion
VIA
WEST SHORE RAILROAD,
TUESDAY, AUG. 29.
$17.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP. $17.00.
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.
Special train will leave foot of Franklin Street, 10:00 A. M. Foot of West 42d Street 10:10 A. M. For Tickets, Time Tables, and information apply to any West Shore ticket office.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie
Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)....8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier......8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.........9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Excursions.

THE "NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."
GLEN ISLAND
Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner à la carte.

——TIME TABLE.——
FROM PIER 18, N. R., foot of Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45, A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15, P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30, A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:30, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:15, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 7:30 P. M.
40c.——EXCURSION TICKETS——40c.
EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
to
WEST POINT.
Steamer MARY POWELL, leaving Desbrosses St. at 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. at 2 P. M. Arriving at West Point at 4:30. Returning on any of the West Shore Railroad trains. Passengers will have ample time to see Government Buildings, &c. Fare for round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Companions.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady as useful companion or housekeeper; intelligent, educated, good writer and sewer; would travel; speaks English, French, and Spanish. B. C., Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable woman; understands her business in all its branches; does not object to boarding house; best city reference. 713 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

COOK.—By a woman as cook, lately arrived from France, in a private house; $25 per month to commence. Address Mrs. F. F., care Zeph Van Brunt, North Long Branch, N. J.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; first-class city reference. 441 West 50th St., rear.

COOK.—By a French cook, equal to chef, in a private family, with kitchenmaid. Call or address A. D., 139 West 22d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; first-class city reference. 441 West 50th St., rear.

COOK.—By a girl as good plain cook and laundress; willing and obliging; good city reference. 530 3d Av., ring three times.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; can fill butler's place; best city reference; country preferred. Call at 154 East 32d St.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young lady, North German, lately landed, to take care of children; can do sewing; best references. Inquire at 108 8th Av. Mrs. Megging.

The Trades.

PARQUET FLOORS, FURNITURE, CABINET trim, &c., cleaned and polished; china, glass, pictures, mirrors, and all household goods packed for shipping or storage. Charles Boak, 212 West 36th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Swede; highly recommended by last employer, with whom he has lived several years; also other excellent references as to character and ability; as first-class butler. Schenling, 805 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By a single man in private family; age 26; good references; city or country. A. E. P., 999 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; age 25; best city references. Address M. L., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced married man; no family; can give entire satisfaction; sober, civil, and industrious; eight years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. F. D., 103 West 30th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young married man; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; willing to oblige; city or country; present employer can be seen. Call or address R. S., 51 West 18th St., private stable.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; understands his business in all branches; greenhouse, roses, graperies, vegetable garden, care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; five years' reference. Address J. S., Box 207 Times.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—Married; experienced in all branches of the business and management of a country place; is sober and industrious; can be highly recommended. Address Reliable, Box 198, Times.

GARDENER.—Married; first-class experience in roses, graperies, and vegetables, and a first-class plantsman; sober and willing. English Gardener, care of Thorburn, 15 John St.

GARDENER.—First-class single German; experienced in greenhouses, graperies, roses, and all kinds of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; best city reference. Address J. D., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young single man, speaking German, French, and English; will make himself generally useful. Charles Spooney, 97 3d Av., second floor.

USEFUL MAN.—Twenty-seven; understands the care of horses; can wait on private family; willing and obliging; best reference for same. Address, all week, M. R. O., New-Rochelle Post Office, N. Y.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young married man in a private family; experienced; competent to do butler's duties; five years' reference. Address, by letter, William Scott, 149 West 4th St.

WAITER.—By a first-class waiter in private family; can take butler's place; best city references; city or country. C. C., 59 West 59th St.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE OR INVALID ATTENDANT.—Experienced; first-class references; good private position, mental or surgical case. Address Nurse, 106 West 42d St.

Help Wanted—Females.

ASSISTANT MATRON WANTED—Must be accustomed to children and understand cutting, fitting, and machine sewing. Address Principal, Box 195 Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Master shipsmith ($6 per diem) at the navy yard, New-York. An examination of applicants will be held at the navy yard, New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 6, for filling the following position: Master shipsmith ($6 per diem). The examination will be open to all comers who can give evidence of experience in conducting the kind of work for which they seek employment, and who are citizens of the United States. Persons now holding positions at the yard will be admitted to competition on the same footing as other applicants. Applications will be addressed to the Commandant, Navy Yard, New-York, and must be delivered to him on or before Tuesday, Sept. 5. No application received after that date will be considered. Each applicant must state in his application his name, age, residence, citizenship, present occupation, (stating shop and position therein,) and previous employment or work done. The application will be accompanied by evidence of citizenship and by certificates, preferably from previous employers, as to character, habits of industry and sobriety, and skill and experience in conducting the kind of work required. Applicants will be informed as to the date on which they will be required to report for examination. The examination will be practical in character, having reference exclusively to the requirements of the position to be filled. It will be directed to ascertaining the applicant's knowledge of his business and his possession of the qualities that will enable him to get good work out of his men. The applicant's antecedents and experience in his trade, as well as the character of his previous work, will be duly considered by the Board in making its recommendations. HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

A.—A.—A.—A.—The Sunshine Publishing Company of Philadelphia, (established over 40 years,) wishes to arrange with an active young man of character and good general business qualifications to represent them as salesman in various States; a high-school scholar or a college graduate preferred; unquestioned reference and a bond will be required. To the proper party this position will pay, the first year, about $900, prove permanent, and increase in income from year to year; but this advertisement carries with it absolutely no stated offer of either guarantee or salary. What we want is a young man, an upright, manly fellow who can compel six populous States, by sheer force of honest and unyielding effort, to net him annually from two to three thousand dollars. Address
Sunshine Publishing Company,
402, 404, 406 Race St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Wanted to Purchase.

SAFE WANTED—Jeweler's second-hand safe in perfect order. W. P. UNGERER, Post Office Box 1,851.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED—For rent, unfurnished, modern apartments, eight rooms and bath; not over $60 per month. Post Office Box 63, Ridley Park, Penn.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR SEASON or year; elegantly-furnished floor or separately; also rooms for gentlemen, with board; highest references. 34 West 51st St.

18TH ST., 43 WEST.—Very large parlor floor suitable for business; also other rooms; private bath.

FOR ADULTS.—Rooms, with board; excellent table; special rates by year; highest references. Owner, 1,242 Broadway.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

Summer Resorts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, Mass.
The nearest first-class hotel to the Northern and Eastern Railway Stations.
European Plan. 350 Rooms. $1 and up.

NEW-JERSEY.

LONG BRANCH.
THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.
Special weekly rates to families.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,
NETHERWOOD, N. J.
OPEN INTO OCTOBER.
Forty-five minutes from Liberty St., Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Elegant brick structure. All modern conveniences. FRANK E. MILLER.

NEW-YORK.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 25. APPLY DIRECT, OR TO HOTEL BRISTOL, 5TH AV. AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
E. M. EARLE, Proprietor.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, S. I.
Just the spot. Airy and delightful; only 25 minutes from Lower Broadway by prompt and frequent boat service; hotel stage in waiting.
JAS. H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

SEA CLIFF HOTEL,
Sea Cliff, L. I. Boating and bathing. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery this resort is unsurpassed. Plan and terms at 74 West 35th St. PEET & DAILEY, Proprietors.

THE OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
WOODSTOCK, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
First-class in its appointments, excellent table, pure spring water, fine stabling.
Light conveyance from West Hurley Station to hotel.
A. A. NEAL, Manager.

DEVENOGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ELDRED, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Altitude, 1,710 feet; healthiest, most delightful lakeside resort. Open to Nov. 1. Hunting, fishing; accommodates 250 guests.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WISCASSET, MOUNT POCONO Penn.—Engagements can now be made for September; house heated throughout by steam; reference required. I. IVISON, Manager.

Country Board.

SMALL HOTEL, BETWEEN SHARON AND Lakeville, Conn., 2½ hours from New-York on Harlem Railroad, with modern improvements; first-class service; large rooms; lawn, shade trees, and a natural park of 62 acres; situated between two lakes; high grounds, fine mountain views, boating and fishing. Address 62 College Place.

Religious Notices.

AT PROHIBITION PARK, PORT RICHMOND, S. I.—Sunday, 11 A. M. Preaching, 3:30 P. M. and 8 P. M., and Tuesday, 8 P. M.; lectures by Lou J. Beauchamp of Ohio, "the Gough of the West." Captivating and marvelously eloquent. Thursday, 8 P. M., Marshall P. Wilder. Also next Sunday, 3:30 P. M., a national organization for the distribution of temperance literature. All opponents of the saloon invited.

AT SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 38th St.—Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor, will preach Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 5th Av. and 37th St., Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, D. D., of Brooklyn will preach on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. During the Summer months the congregations of the West Church and the Brick Church will hold joint services.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCHES OF New-York.
COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.—Church closed. Will reopen Sept. 3.
COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. John A. Ingham will preach at 11 A. M. No afternoon service.
COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Palmer S. Hulbert will preach at 11 A. M. Topic, "Safeguards of Religious Life," and at 8 P. M., topic, "The Great Question Answered." Morning and evening service throughout the Summer. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. The public invited.
COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., Rector.—Services Aug. 27: Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning services and sermon, 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 5 o'clock; choral service, with sermon, 8 P. M. All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.
FIRST CHURCH closed until September.
SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. F. H. Marling preaches at 10:30 A. M.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. H. Ames, D. D., at 10:45 A. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. No evening service. All are invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57TH ST., Near 6th Av.—Dr. MacArthur preaches at 11 and 8. Evening subject: "Loyal, Patriotic, and Religious Duties of the Hour." All invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 12th St., Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.; Rev. Alexander McLean, D. D., will preach; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. A cordial welcome for all.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 55th St. Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D., Pastor.—Services throughout the Summer, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Charles F. Clarke will preach.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—The Rev. William H. Roberts, D. D., Stated Clerk to the General Assembly, is expected to officiate Sunday, 27th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (at 53d St.,) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Charles F. Goss, Assistant.—Mr. Goss will preach at 11 A. M., subject, "He Must Increase; but I Must Decrease"; at 8 P. M., subject, "To Whom Shall We Go?" Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square South, Pastor, Edward Judson.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Square, 16th St., just east of 3d Av.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. W. S. Rainsford, rector, will preach in the morning.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH St.—Low mass, 7, 7:45; solemn mass, 11 A. M.; vespers, 4:30 P. M. Low mass daily, 7 A. M. Holy days and Fridays, 10.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 5 WEST 18TH ST.—During August, 8, 11, (3:30 for deaf-mutes,) and 5; daily, 9 and 5.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF OFFICERS' Quarters.—Office of the Quartermaster, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 23d day of September, 1893, for the erection of one set of officers' quarters at West Point, N. Y., as per plans and specifications to be seen at this office. Inclose proposals in envelope marked "Proposals for erection of officers' quarters," and addressed to the undersigned. W. H. MILLER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

Amusements.

Manhattan Beach.
Sousa's Band.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Saturday and Sunday.
The Unrivaled Band,
Assisted by
Eminent Vocal Artists.
SALUTE OF NATIONS TO COLUMBIA,
and
THE COOPERS' CHORUS.
at every concert.
GRAND OPERA CHORUS, FIFERS, DRUM CORPS, SCOTCH BAGPIPERS, ARTILLERY ACCOMPANIMENT, &c.
Miss CAROLINE HAMILTON,
(The "Maid Marian" of the "Bostonians,")
Will sing the "FOREST SONG" from "Robin Hood," and STAR-SPANGLED BANNER and MARSEILLAISE in Salute of Nations, with Chorus
Mr. W. H. CLARKE, Basso,
and
Miss MARIE TEMPEST
in Songs with which she has been popularly identified.
PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
GRAND FIREWORKS
Every evening except Sunday and Monday.

Special Attractions this Evening

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23D ST. AND 8TH AV.
NOW THE HANDSOMEST, SAFEST, and most COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN NEW-YORK.
THE SPAN OF LIFE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.
POPULAR PRICES.
NEXT WEEK—THE SILVER KING.

E-L-D-O-R-A-D-O.
Sunday night the last night of
KING SOLOMON.
Grand vaudeville and open-air pony circus and musical festivals daily and nightly thereafter.
Admission, 25c. and 50c.
West 42d St., West 14th St., (electric cars,) Franklin, Christopher, Barclay St. Ferries.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th St.
Under the management of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
To-night at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:30.
First engagement in America of
EDWIN CLEARY'S FRENCH COMPANY
in the great "Musical Play Without Words,"
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE.
Increased orchestra. SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.
Prices, $1.50, $1, and 50 cents.

GARDEN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
Lessee and Manager..............Mr. T. H. FRENCH
LOIE FULLER
AND HER COMPANY.
Under the Direction of Mr. ROBERT GRAU.
MISS FULLER appears
every evening at 9:30.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST., West of B'way.
GRAND OPENING
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 28.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

AMERICAN THEATRE. SAT. MATINEE.
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.
ROOF GARDEN OPEN. Admission to both, 50c.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN..................Manager
E. H. SOTHERN. | — | CAPT.
E. H. SOTHERN. | — |
E. H. SOTHERN. | — | LETTARBLAIR.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday only at 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
R. C. Carton's original modern play,
LIBERTY HALL.
Evenings at 8:15. Regular Matinée Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Place.
Eugene Tompkins's new
BLACK CROOK.
Mats. to-day and Wed. at 2. Evening at 8.

CASINO. Broadway and 39th St.
ROOF GARDEN.
Entertainment Continuous—8 to 12 o'clock. Nightly and Sunday. Admission, 50 cents.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TOWER AND ROOF GARDEN.
CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT NIGHTLY.
Sensational Dances. Admission, 50 cents.

BASEBALL. POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY.
Two League Championship Games.
PITTSBURG VS. NEW-YORK.
First game 2 P. M., second immediately after.
Admission, (including both games,) 50c. and 25c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT.
Last performance at the 23d St. Hall.
CARMENCITA
AND A HOST OF VOLUNTEERS.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Evenings at 8:30. Saturday matinées at 2.
THE NEW SOUTH.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evs., 8. Sat. Mat., 2.
HOPPER | PANJANDRUM.
NOVELTY ALL THE TIME.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Reopens To-night, 8:15.
RICE'S | Surprise Party. Resuming This (Sat.) Ev'g. in Merry, Musical. Crowded with novelties. | 1492

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
BEGINNING AUG. 28.
W. H. POWER'S ELABORATE PRODUCTION. GLEN-DA-LOUGH
J. K. Murray and Clara Lane.

STAR THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Mr. Lawrence Hanley in "THE PLAYER."
Aug. 28, LOTTIE COLLINS and SPECIALTY CO.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
AT 2:30 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. | $1,000,000 spent on Art Objects now exhibited from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 23d St. and 4th Av.

Hotels.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
Madison Av. and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK.
One block from Grand Central Depot.
A family hotel of the best class, with special rates to permanent guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American and European plan.
GEORGE MURRAY.

THE DUNMORE,
230 West Forty-second Street.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Furnished Suites, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath. Restaurant and Café.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE, Prop.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

37, 38, AND 39 GRAMERCY PARK.
Desirable rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jean B. Reid, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Marian W. Fogg, No. 26 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of May, 1893.
MARIAN W. FOGG, MARY E. VAN WIE, Executrices.
ABM. I. ELKUS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau Street, New-York City. my27-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gardiner Thompson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Emmet & Robinson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1893.
CHARLES G. THOMPSON,
Administrator, &c., of Gardiner Thompson, dec'd.
je24-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Helen Green, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December, 1893. Dated New-York, the 30th day of June, 1893. GEORGE G. FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, Executors. jy1-law6mS

HOUSE DEBATE NEARLY ENDED

ONLY ONE DAY MORE OF SPEECHES ABOUT SILVER.

Mr. Reed, Mr. Cockran, and Mr. Fellows Will Be Heard, and Mr. Wilson Will Close the Discussion—The Five-Minute Rule Not Always Followed Yesterday—Mr. Burrows Indulged in Political Comparisons—Gen. Sickles's Suggestion—Mr. Springer's Views Given at Length.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Five-minute talks were supposed to be the order for to-day, but the House was indulgent to many speakers to the extent of adding a few moments to the time accorded to each speaker under the arrangement, and with one exception the proceedings were marked by the best of good temper.

Early in the debate Mr. Burrows asked for forty minutes, when Mr. Bland, who seemed irritable, objected unless he could get forty minutes for Mr. Marsh of Illinois. But Mr. Marsh wanted only thirty minutes, and Mr. Burrows desired forty minutes. When the gentleman from Michigan declared that a refusal of his request would constrain him to decline the floor at all, Mr. Bland ceased to object and he went on. His speech was, like those of several of the Republicans, an occasion for political comparisons, but it was interesting and it was for repeal.

Gen. Sickles made a speech, in which he suggested the anticipation of payment of the pensions, probably without having inquired as to the ability of the Government at this time to anticipate any payments, with the expenditures running ahead of the receipts.

To-morrow will be the great and closing day, and there will be some highly-interesting speeches between 10 o'clock, when the House meets, and midnight, at which hour, it is probable, the last word will be heard. Mr. Reed and Mr. Cockran will speak during the day, and Mr. Fellows will be heard at night, as will Mr. Wilson, who is to close for the repeal.

Mr. Fellows has made no preparation for his speech beyond consideration of the points in other speeches to which he desires to reply. His talk is anticipated with a great deal of pleasure, and the recollection of the speech in which he saved the battle ship for the navy, in the last House, heightens the expectations of those who heard him speak on that occasion.

When the silver debate was resumed to-day Mr. Pendleton (Dem., Texas,) expressed his intention to vote for the free coinage of silver at any ratio that had been suggested, but at the time same he held the purchasing clause of the Sherman act responsible for the present hard times.

Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.,) said that the vote to be taken next Monday would be a vote as to whether silver should be destroyed as money and the country placed upon a gold basis. Pass a free coinage bill and we would find the nations of the world begging us to join in an international agreement for the coinage of both gold and silver.

Mr. Pigott (Dem., Conn.) spoke brifly in favor of repeal.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) said that since the beginning of history gold and silver had been recognized as the money metals of the world. The practical question before us was what ratio would best maintain the golden mean between the two metals and between the debtor and creditor classes. So far as his action was concerned, he would vote to maintain the entire pledge of the Democratic Party made at Chicago, not only to repeal the purchasing clause, but to enact such legislation as would give to gold and silver free coinage without discrimination against either metal. The unconditional repeal of the Sherman act meant the unconditional surrender of silver. His vote would be recorded to restore silver to its ancient honor and dignity. [Applause.]

Mr. Moon (Rep., Mich.,) was in favor of bimetallism, which, he believed, would relieve the people from the present stringency.

Mr. Cobb (Dem., Ala.,) argued that the Wilson bill would place the country on a gold basis, and he was therefore opposed to it unless it was amended.

From a Republican Standpoint.

Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) then claimed the floor, and asked unanimous consent that he be permitted to speak for forty minutes. Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) objected, but subsequently withdrew his objection, and Mr. Burrows proceeded with his speech, as follows:

"On the 30th day of June just passed, and within a period of less than four months from the time the Democratic Party assumed full control of the Executive and legislative branches of the National Government, the President of the United States publicly announced to the country and the world that there is a general distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation of the country; that it pervades all business circles; that it has already caused great loss and damage to our people, and that it threatens to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufactures; bring distress and privation to our farmers and to withhold from our workingmen the wages of labor. The President is therefore constrained to convene Congress in extraordinary session, to the end that the people may be relieved, through legislation, from pending danger and distress. Forty days later, the President advised Congress that there existed an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, and that he had convened Congress that the present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

"These conditions, as thus described by the President, are not to-day materially changed. There exists at this time the same 'alarming business condition,' the same dangers seem to be 'threatening the future,' and if the President could for a moment have his attention diverted from his piscatorial sports at Buzzard's Bay, he would not only observe the continuance of this deplorable condition, but if he would listen he would hear the ominous tramp of a multitude of the unemployed which no man can number, fresh from the mine and the factory, carrying above them, not the delusive banner of tariff reform, but the black flag of distress and desperation, and demanding food for themselves and their dependent families.

"Such is the startling condition existing in our country to-day. On the sixth day of last December—less than three months prior to the time this Democratic Administration was inaugurated—there was read from the Clerk's desk a message from Benjamin Harrison, the then outgoing President of the United States, giving a picture of the condition of the country in striking contrast to that presented to-day. In that message President Harrison said: 'In submitting my annual message to Congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.'"

Mr. Burrows continued to quote from the message of President Harrison in order to show that the country was much more prosperous then than at present, and cited passages from Mr. Harrison's message upon which to base his opinions. At the close of Harrison's Administration, he said, there was prosperity in the Nation. What had wrought the appalling change? What was it that in the brief space of six months had plunged this Nation, with all its industrial interests, from the summit of prosperity and hope to the depth of adversity and despair? He suggested that those citizens who, nine months ago, were deluded with the idea of the necessity for a change, had, by this time, the full measure of their desires gratified unless they had an appetite for misfortunes which no calamity could appease and no disaster satisfy.

The President, in his proclamation convening Congress, had declared that this condition was the outgrowth of a financial policy embodied in unwise laws which he was compelled to execute until repealed. The country had been left in much uncertainty as to the laws referred to in this proclamation, but the message removed all doubt by specifying the act of 1890, commonly known as the Sherman law, as the fruitful source of all our woes. While he (Mr. Burrows) was frank to admit that that measure in its practical workings had been a disappointment to its friends, yet he did not believe that it was responsible to any considerable degree for the deplorable condition in which we found ourselves to-day. Not until after the Presidential election last November did the business interests of the country take alarm and stringency in the money market begin to appear. If the operation of this law was the fruitful source of all the disaster we witnessed to-day, was it not a little remarkable that it was not made manifest during the first two years of existence?

He could not believe that our deplorable condition was to be attributed to an act which increased the circulation of this country more than $3,000,000 a month in good sound currency, and he could not believe that labor had been driven out of employment and into the street because of the bad character of our money. He did not believe that men and women hid money, as they were doing to-day and had been for the last sixty days, because they had any suspicions as to the soundness of that currency. He did not believe that great business enterprises had been abandoned, great industries shut down, because of a suspicion that our money was not safe. The fact was that at this very moment our entire volume of currency, whether of gold, silver, or paper, was worth 100 cents on a dollar, every dollar being kept at a parity with every other dollar.

He was constrained to believe that the real cause of this widespread business depression was attributable chiefly to the hostility of the Democratic Party toward our protective policy, under which, for the last thirty years, our Nation had wrought its marvelous industrial independence. This money stringency, which was of recent date, was preceded by business paralysis all over the country. As soon as the result of the last Presidential election was known and that the people had actually affirmed the declaration of the Democratic platform that a protective tariff was "unconstitutional," that hereafter we were to have a "tariff for revenue only," with no element of protection in it, that moment the manufacturers had put out their fires, labor had been reduced in its employment or wholly discharged, and men had abandoned the great business enterprises which they had in contemplation, and in every way curtailed their expenses that they might save something from the general wreck which was sure to follow the inauguration of free trade in this country.

He had heard it suggested that this could not be the cause, for the reason that as yet there had been no change in our tariff law. Neither had there been any change in our financial policy, and yet the President declared that there was an "apprehension" as to our financial situation, which was the "fruitful source" of our present disorder. So he would say that it was the "apprehension" of a change in our industrial policy that had brought this general suspension of business and universal distrust. Apprehension of danger is sufficient to put prudent men on their guard. Would it be necessary for a person to actually go over Niagara Falls to be convinced that the expedition was attended with disastrous consequences?

He held that it was the threatening attitude of the Democratic Party toward our industrial system that had in a very large degree brought about the present deplorable condition. He much regretted that the President should have assured the country that tariff reform was only held in abeyance and was soon to be prosecuted with vigor, for, by so doing, he had added fuel to the flame and had increased rather than allayed public apprehension. But whatever the cause, the situation was before us, and we must deal with it as best we can. It was unfortunate that the House in all its membership was not free to legislate. The President, in his proclamation convening Congress, invited "all those who are entitled to act as members of the Fifty-third Congress to convene in extra session," but under a rule adopted by the majority, without consultation with the minority, no member of the minority is permitted to offer any amendment to the proposition suggested by the majority. So far as legislation or any suggestion from the minority was concerned, they might as well have remained at home. The Republicans could only vote with one or the other of the warring factions of the Democratic Party, and only on the propositions which they, in their wisdom, have seen fit to submit.

He had no hesitancy in voting for the repeal of the Sherman law. It was unsound in principle, its practical workings were a disappointment to its friends, and if continued would in his judgment result disastrously to the country by depleting the Treasury of gold and putting in its stead a mountain of uncoined silver bullion. When the paper given for this bullion must be redeemed in gold, was there any question that gold would disappear from the Treasury as fast as these notes were presented for redemption? The policy must be abandoned sooner or later, and the sooner it was abandoned the less would be the loss sustained by the Government. No other Government on the face of the earth had adopted such a policy, and he doubted if a like policy could be found in all history.

He had heard it intimated by the gentleman from Nebraska—Mr. Bryan, a member of the Democratic Party—that the Sherman law ought not to be repealed until something was agreed upon to take its place, and that that gentleman had announced that the message of the President favoring the repeal of this law was the "burial of silver," and then exclaimed: "Abandon hope all you who enter here." He would say to the gentleman that that was an old sign that had been hanging over the door of the Democratic Party for over fifty years, and he was surprised his friend had just discovered it. Had the gentleman lost confidence in his own party? Was silver to be buried? Did he not make the people believe, in the last election, that the Democrats were the friends of silver?

If the Democratic Party did not continue both gold and silver in our monetary system and maintain that money at a parity, then it would be false to party pledges and would be rebuked by the people. The Republican Party was in favor of bimetallism, of the use of both gold and silver in our monetary system, and it not only believed in it but it had legislated so as to secure it. For fifteen years it has maintained gold and silver at a parity, and to-day we had 419,000,000 of coined silver dollars, 151,000,000 of Treasury notes, representing silver purchased, or nearly 600,000,000 of silver currency which we were maintaining in our circulation on a parity with gold, and proposed to maintain it as a part of our monetary circulation, thus utilizing both gold and silver and keeping them at a parity. In the face of this legislation on the part of the Republican Party, said Mr. Burrows, he had no doubt that the gentleman from Nebraska had joined his party in the last election in denouncing this policy of the Republican Party as a "cowardly makeshift," and appealed to the people to overthrow that party in the interest of a party pledged to establish a wiser and safer financial policy. The opportunity was now with the Democrats to redeem their pledges and continue to utilize both gold and silver in our monetary system and maintain bimetallism as the Republican Party had safely established it.

If we coined our silver dollar at the ratio of 16 to 1 or 20 to 1, we would have a dollar intrinsically less than the gold dollar. To such a proposition he could not give his assent. It had been stated in the course of this debate and repeatedly asserted that the present silver dollar was the "dollar of the fathers." That statement was not true. It was not the "dollar of the fathers," and the fathers, if living, would repudiate such an assumption as a reflection upon their integrity and sagacity. Those who favored the repeal of the act of 1890 were the only real bimetallists, and they were pursuing the only course by which bimetallism could be maintained. The free and unlimited coinage of silver at any of the ratios named would destroy bimetallism and would reduce this country to a single standard, that of silver, and that depreciated. The opening of the mints of the United States to the unrestricted minting for individuals of silver into legal dollars at any ratio to gold less than the commercial value of both metals, under the pretense of aiding the cause of bimetallism or for the purpose of establishing or maintaining bimetallism in the United States, was simply playing upon the sentiment and credulity of the American people.

After deprecating the cry for "cheap money," he said that the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. Bryan) had told the House that the United States could enter upon the policy of free silver with perfect safety, independent of the nations of the world, and had conjured the country to break away from English domination. And yet that same gentleman, before the Fifty-third Congress should have closed its labors, would be the first to demand that the United States should surrender its industrial supremacy and independence and the prosperity of its laboring people to the unrestricted domination of the English Government under the merciless policy of free trade. [Applause.]

In conclusion he said:

"I regret that in the course of their debate gentlemen have seen fit to employ language the effect of which, whether intended or not, is to arouse and ferment dissension among the various classes of our people. The impression is sought to be made upon the public mind that there exists some monstrous conspiracy, somewhere or somehow, on the part of capital to oppress and outrage labor. I remember that the gentleman from Nebraska declared that capital was 'imperious, arrogant, compassionless; labor, work-worn and dust-begrimed, makes mute appeal.'

"Let me say that he who seeks in this country, at this time or any other, to inflame public passions and array one class of our citizens against another, is an enemy to his country and to his race. He who seeks to incite labor against capital not only does himself, but his country, a grievous wrong. Such a course may serve the ends of party, or some personal ambition, but it will be at the expense of the peace and good order of the State. Capital and labor are two pillars upon which the superstructure of our industrial greatness and civilization are reared, and when you weaken or destroy either, you involve all in a common ruin. The gentlemen know, however, the potency of such appeals, and they may serve many times to arouse a storm of passions upon which some men are carried temporarily to power. Instead of inflaming the public mind, let us rather, by every means in our power, seek to harmonize these conflicting forces, allay all public apprehension, and so legislate as to maintain the national credit unimpaired, restore public and private confidence, and preserve the peace and good order of the State and the prosperity of the citizen." [Applause.]

Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) said that he had not intended to speak to-day. He had desired to speak to-morrow, but he had discovered that the time was at the disposal of Mr. Reed on the one side and Mr. Bland on the other. The views of his friend Mr. Reed were not in harmony with his own views, and consequently he had not gone to that gentleman to request time to address the House. He had called upon Mr. Bland, and he had assured him that there was no time at his disposal. Therefore he was obliged to raise his voice to-day. He had the greatest respect for the President, but he wanted more than the declaration of the Executive of this country before he would vote for the repeal of the Sherman act.

While he had been unable to hear all the speeches which had been made on this question, he had endeavored to read them all, and in them he had found no adequate reason why he should comply with the request of the Chief Executive of the country. When this policy of purchasing silver should be abandoned, he would join the ranks of those gentlemen in this House who were in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. [Applause.] Let each metal be put upon a parity, and let each metal take care of itself.

Mr. Joseph (Dem., New-Mexico,) spoke in favor of free coinage.

Mr. Compton (Dem., Md.,) said that he had been in favor of the free coinage of silver, but his opinions and convictions had changed, and he would now vote for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of 1890. He repudiated the idea that the present condition had been brought about by the fear that the Democratic Party would act upon the tariff.

The country to-day was under the baneful influence of the legislation of the Republican Party. The Democratic Party was pledged to give to the country a proper financial basis; it was pledged to pass a tariff bill that would make the tariff burdens fall equally upon all classes of the people; it was pledged to repeal the odious election laws. For one, he would vote to carry out all those pledges. [Applause.]

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) said that he had come to Washington prepared to vote for repeal, but since he had been here he changed his front, if not his views, and he intended to vote against the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

Mr. Durborow (Dem., Ill.,) said that in this crisis (although he was opposed to debate) it was the duty of every man who had clear convictions to express them. There seemed to be a difference of opinion between the banking classes and the laboring class. The country was suffering to-day more from the impairment of the credit than from the scarcity of money. Experience said that a sound currency would carry more than twenty times its value in credit. It was the quality of money rather than its quantity that gave confidence. His friend from Nebraska, Mr. Bryan, had asked whether the United States was an independent Nation or an English colony. It was neither. It was nothing but an independent State in an aggregation of nations. Mistake not isolation for independence. The United States alone could not adopt free coinage. The people demanded the repeal of the Sherman law, believing that it was responsible for the present distress.

Mr. Springer's Address.

Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.,) followed. He spoke in part as follows:

"Now that we are assembled as representatives of the people in this body and as representatives of the States in the other chamber, it is our duty to consider calmly and dispassionately the present condition of the country; to take into consideration the cause of financial depression, and to apply, if possible, a remedy.

"The present depression, amounting at times to a panic, and at present to a complete paralysis of business, demands and should receive the most patient, careful, and patriotic consideration. Whatever may be the causes of the present depression, the evil hour is upon us; the disaster is widespread; the ruin almost universal. The business interests in every part of the country are prostrated, and even paralyzed; thousands upon thousands of men are out of employment, factories are closed, riots are threatened, and the red flag of the Anarchists is flaunted in the presence of public assemblies. Whether these conditions be fancied or real; whether they are due in part to the fault of those who would coerce legislation by threatened financial disaster; whether they be the result of conditions brought about by legislation heretofore or merely imaginary, still they do exist, whatever the causes may be, whatever the objects may be, and we are called upon as representatives of the people to afford such legislative remedies as may be in our power to do.

"I attribute the actual condition which now exists in the country to three controlling and fundamental causes.

"First, the tariff legislation since the war, the protective tariff laws which are imposing enormous burdens upon the people of the country, to protect favorite interests. There has been overproduction by this unnatural stimulant; there has been overborrowing, overtrading, overdrafting, and thus inevitable disaster.

"The second cause, in my judgment, for the present financial condition, is found in the demonetization of silver in 1873. And the third cause, the authority given by the Sherman act to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month, and issue Treasury notes thereon, which Treasury notes, under the ruling of the Treasury Department, were redeemable in gold. There are, of course, other causes which might be referred to, but these three, it seems to me, are those most responsible.

"The effect of the act of 1873, which demonetized one-half of the money of the people, was not realized until 1878, when the United States resumed specie payments. Silver has been demonetized for twenty years, and acts that have been passed since that time have had but little or no effect as measures of remonetization. The fact that silver is held as a collateral for their redemption has added nothing to the face value of the silver certificate, it passing at par with the paper obligations of the Government and depending for its money power and purchasing capacity on the pledge of the United States that its parity should be maintained with gold, and that it should be received for all dues to the Government and be a legal tender in the payment of debts. The demonetization of silver by this country and the other countries of the world has deprived the people of one-half of the money which would otherwise have been obtainable in the payment of debts.

"The demonetization of silver in 1873 did not destroy silver as money as much as the Sherman act. The depreciation of silver in the three years since the passage of the Sherman act has been greater than it was during the sixteen which cover the period from the demonetization until the passage of the Sherman law. The depreciation during the first period of sixteen years was 24.4 per cent., and for the second period of three years it was 25 per cent.

"We have been called together by the President in extraordinary session for the sole purpose of effecting the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Shall we answer this universal demand for repeal, a demand which meets no negative response throughout the length and breadth of the land, with the statement that we will not repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act until Congress agrees to do something else on some other matter? It is just as parliamentary, just as reasonable, to insist that the tariff bill shall be included in the bill for the repeal of the Sherman act as to insist that the measure for the remonetization of silver shall also be incorporated in that act.

"The depreciation of silver has, in my judgment, resulted from two causes: First, its demonetization by the United States and other great powers of the world; and secondly, by the enormously increased production of silver bullion since demonetization took place.

"If we should remonetize silver in this country upon the ratio of 16 to 1, one of two conditions would inevitably follow; either the United States would at once, or within a brief period of time, pass from the present gold standard of values to the silver standard, or the price of silver bullion would appreciate in value to the coinage value of the silver dollar. If our Government should pass from the present standard to the silver basis, there would result, at the same time, a financial crisis in this country with which the present financial depression would be an evening zephyr compared to a Western cyclone. The hundreds of millions of dollars of foreign capital invested in this country would be immediately withdrawn or withdrawn as rapidly as possible from all the channels of our trade and industry. Our credit would be destroyed, and we should be remitted to the condition of Mexico, of India and China and those other countries now upon a silver basis. We would be thrown out of harmony with the great commercial powers of the world, those nations that buy nearly $800,000,000 of our products, and from which we receive almost as great an amount of their produce in return. All kinds of business would be prostrated, all classes of industry would be crippled, and in a time like that the greatest sufferers and the most defenseless victims would be the farmer and the laboring man who depend upon their own sweat and toil for their existence. Surely, no gentleman upon this floor desires to take that leap into the dark, desires to plunge our country into an abyss the horrors of which will tax the wildest fancies of the imagination.

"We are told that if we allow this repeal bill to go through without incorporating into it a provision for the free and unlimited coinage of silver that some of our Democratic friends upon this floor and in the Senate, and even the President of the United States, will desert us and call a halt upon silver legislation. I do not believe it. Who is prepared to say that the Democratic Party, as represented upon this floor and in the other branch of Congress, and as represented in the Chief Executive of the United States, will be recreant to the solemn pledge made to the people of this country, the pledge upon which we secured at the polls in November last an unprecedented majority of the popular votes of the country? There is just as much ground for stating that we will not carry out our pledges in reference to the tariff or to the election laws as there is for stating that we will not carry out all our pledges in regard to silver.

"As soon as this repeal measure is adopted I trust that the law-making power of the Government will enter upon the consideration of this subject, and the members of this House will put forth every effort in their power to investigate thoroughly, and afterward to formulate properly, such a measure as will meet fully the expectations of the American people upon this subject. He who falters in that work will receive the just condemnation of his constituents. If the faltering be upon this floor, if there be members who shall be recreant to this trust, they will find very soon that the places that now know them will know them no more forever.

"Some have charged that President Cleveland will not co-operate with the representatives of the people upon this subject; that he will not sign his name to a measure giving relief to the people and carrying out our pledge to make the largest possible use of gold and silver as part of the money of the country. If it be that he will prove false to his trust, it were better for him that a millstone were tied about his neck and that he were cast into the sea. I do not believe that any gentleman upon this floor contemplates such treason. I do not believe for a moment that Grover Cleveland would in the slightest respect prove false to the pledges he has made. At no time in the past has he shown a disposition to shrink from the responsibilities of his station, or to go back on his solemn pledges to the people. I believe that the representatives of the people upon this floor, the Democratic Party as represented in the Senate, and the President of the United States will unite in making good the promises that we made to the people, and upon which we secured the election of a large majority of this House, a majority in the Senate, and an unprecedented majority of the Electoral College in behalf of the candidates of the Democratic Party.

Good Reasons from Gen. Sickles.

Mr. Sickles (Dem., N. Y.,) next took the floor and spoke as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: The question before the House is, Shall Congress obey the almost universal demand of the country for the repeal of the silver-buying clause of the Sherman act? I shall follow the admirable example of President Cleveland and consider the question without partisanship or recrimination. I shall not insist that the present condition of affairs is the fault of either party. I shall not contend that the advocates of a gold standard or of a silver standard or of a double standard are responsible for our present financial situation. Nor is this the moment for defining the financial policy of the country. Large and difficult questions of finance cannot be settled in a period of panic and distress and confusion. Nor will I affirm that the present crisis is the necessary and legitimate result of silver coinage or of the purchase of silver bullion. We must look deeper than we have yet looked for the cause of our present situation.

Meanwhile, we must accept the general belief among business men that the mischief is done by buying too much silver and taking too many steps toward a silver standard for our currency. This crisis may be a periodical epoch of liquidation, such as has occurred in this country half a dozen times during the present century, aggravated, perhaps, and possibly initiated in this instance, by a fear that the legislation of the last few years has rapidly led us toward a silver standard, while Europe inclined toward a gold standard. I must confess my obligations to the able champions of both sides of the question for the learning and eloquence they have displayed.

I am not for a single standard, either gold or silver. The truth is, Mr. Speaker, I have tried a single standard myself for many years, like my gallant friend from Kentucky, [Mr. Stone,] and I have found it so inconvenient and difficult that I cannot commend it to others. I am for all forms of currency, gold and silver and paper, national and State, so far as each or either can be kept at par with the best currency, as the best currency shall be determined by the commercial world. I insist that the wages of the laborer and the price of the farmer's grain and cotton shall be paid in as good money as the bondholder gets for his bond. Legal tender for one must be legal tender for all.

"If I might venture to suggest a measure of partial relief, I would advise that pensions due for the quarter ending Oct. 1 be paid now, assuming that the condition of the Treasury permits this to be done without inconvenience. We have often anticipated the payment of interest upon the public debt. Why not pay out now, to this large mass of public creditors, distributed all over the country—men and women and children who have the most touching claims upon the public gratitude—thirty millions, in small bills and silver; the money will go where it will do the most good—among the brave men who do not hoard their pittance from distrust of the Government they saved, and who are to-day feeble and infirm, and unable to find employment to earn a living.

"There are four good reasons for repealing the act that compels the Government to buy $4,500,000 of silver every month:

"*First*—Because the act should never have passed.

"*Second*—Because we do not need more silver. We have already more than we want.

"*Third*—Because the Government should not be compelled to buy silver, or anything else, without reference to the public needs.

"*Fourth*—Because the people ask us to stop buying silver and issuing paper for it that the Government cannot redeem in gold.

"No party can afford the responsibility of prolonging for one day the present condition of affairs in our country. Let us do this good work of repeal and do it quickly. And then let us go home, leaving matters of ordinary legislation to the regular session. Let us answer the appeal of the people, forgetting party and faction and discord as we would do if we heard the cry that our soil was invaded and our honor assailed."

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) had voted for the Sherman act from a high sense of public duty. He would vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause also from a high sense of public duty. [Applause.]

Mr. Taylor (Dem., Ind.,) spoke for bimetallism.

Mr. Brawley (Dem., S. C.,) advocated the Wilson bill. No words should be wasted. The Sherman law should be repealed at once. No one stood here in defense of that law; no voice was raised in its vindication. Its reputed father had repudiated it. It was misshapen, misbegotten, and the whole country called out against him. This great Nation—the greatest nation in the world—should not sink out of the brotherhood of the powerful and civilized countries of the earth and take its place at the side of Mexico and China. [Applause.] The United States should not tie itself to silver, the baser metal, and cast loose from the more valuable metal, gold.

Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ark.,) referred to the existing stringency and alarm in the country. Though ordinarily he might not occupy the position he now did, he would, under the circumstances, vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) believed that the parity of gold and silver could be maintained by judicious legislation, and attributed the present depression to the evils of the McKinley tariff law.

Mr. Dollivar (Rep., Iowa,) advocated the Wilson bill. Under the present circumstances he would not dare to vote here for an experiment such as was proposed in the Bland amendments. But he did not believe that the Sherman act was the cause of the trouble that was now around us. He assigned that trouble to the distrust in industrial minds that under Democratic rule industrial revolution was at hand. While he had little confidence in the remedy proposed, he was not willing to deprive the business community of such consolation as might come to it from the application of the faith cure. [Applause.]

Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) spoke in favor of repeal, as did also Mr. Campbell, (Dem., N. Y.,) while Mr. Enloe (Dem., Tenn.,) walked on the opposite side of the road.

Mr. McEttrick (Dem., Mass.,) supported the Wilson bill and resented some slurs which had been cast upon his native State, the State which he now in part represented on that floor.

Mr. Sipe (Dem., Penn.,) and Mr. Geissenhainer (Dem., N. J.,) spoke in favor of repeal, and Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) advocated free coinage at any ratio.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five members to investigate the allegation that certain banks were not paying their checks, and to inquire into the conduct of Secretary Carlisle and Controller Eckels in the premises. The Speaker ruled that the resolution was not in order, and at 5:35 the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

After the recess Mr. Hermann (Rep., Oregon,) spoke against the Wilson bill and in favor of the free coinage of silver, and Mr. Branch (Dem., N. C.,) followed in the same strain.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Washington,) favored free coinage. Any legislation having for its object the utter exclusion of silver was repugnant to the judgment of 90 per cent. of the taxpayers in every State in the union.

Mr. McKeighan (Ind., Neb.,) and Mr. Doolittle (Rep., Washington,) approved the Wilson bill.

Mr. Hulick (Rep., Ohio,) advocated bimetallism and charged the present depression upon the Democratic Party for its attitude on the tariff.

Mr. Wanger (Rep., Penn.,) spoke in favor of repeal, and the House then, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

(For the Debate in the Senate See Pages 1 and 2.)

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SAYS SHE WAS DEFRAUDED

BARONESS VON ROQUES SUES HER FORMER ATTORNEY.

The Mother of Mrs. Maybrick Charges D. W. Armstrong with Wronging Her in Real Estate Operations—Lands Sold to Obtain Money to Defend Her Daughter from a Charge of Murder—She Says Armstrong Received Over $100,000 for Land He Said Was Sold for $20,000.

Baroness Caroline E. von Roques—mother of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who is now in prison in England, having been convicted of poisoning her husband—has filed a bill before Judge J. C. Lamb of the Chancery Court at Richmond, Va., charging David W. Armstrong, her former attorney, with defrauding her out of her rightful interest in over 2,500,000 acres of land in Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky. The land was left to Baroness von Roques by her father, Darius B. Holbrook. It is in the richest coal, ore, and timber regions of the three States.

The case gains additional interest from the fact that Baroness von Roques alleges she was induced to sign away her property during a lull in the trial of Mrs. Maybrick, when her mind was distracted, and when she did not fully realize what she was doing.

According to the allegations of the bill Baroness von Roques, while in Paris, entered into an agreement with Mr. Armstrong by which he was employed to recover for her any outlying lands and properties to which he claimed she was entitled. He was to receive a deed to an amount equal to one undivided half part of the value of any lands recovered, but if nothing was recovered he was to receive nothing for his services.

Later Mr. Armstrong wrote to the Baroness that he had entered into a compromise or sale of her claims to a part of her Kentucky lands, and she could expect from $5,000 to $10,000 as her share if the negotiations were carried out. He also sent her a deed to execute and return to him, conveying all her lands situated in Kentucky to Harrison T. Groom, whom he represented as being the purchaser of the same. After the deed was forwarded, according to Baroness von Roques, Armstrong said the negotiations had failed, and that the deed was not delivered. Later he wrote to her discrediting her titles to the land.

The bill then goes on to say that while Mrs. Maybrick, daughter of the Baroness, was on trial for her life on the charge of poisoning her husband, James Maybrick, the Baroness urged Armstrong to close up the Kentucky negotiations so that she might obtain money for the benefit of her daughter. She and Mrs. Maybrick, she says, were asked to sign documents of whose contents she was not aware, but which she understood were deeds of sale of her Kentucky property. She was told the sale was for $20,000, $10,000 of which was to be accredited to Armstrong according to contract. Now she charges that the sum Armstrong actually received was $85,000, and that later he received $25,000 from an English syndicate for parts of her estate. The original deed, she charges, has been turned over by Armstrong to a syndicate composed of John A. Blair, H. A. McCurdy, Jr., J. T. Ellison, W. H. Mann, W. R. McKenny, and W. J. Johnson, who are also named as defendants in the suit. Her suit is to recover all moneys, titles, and lands which Armstrong has negotiated in her name.

David W. Armstrong is a lawyer doing business in New-York City. He lives at the Barrett House. He has filed a denial of the charges made by Baroness von Roques in the court at Richmond, Va., where the suit is brought. He was seen last night by a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He said:

"This whole affair is a great piece of scoundrelly misrepresentation. I have papers and letters from Baroness von Roques, and from other persons connected with her, which clearly show that my dealings with her are of the most honorable character.

"My answer to her bill, which I have filed in Richmond, is the best evidence in my behalf. In it I show conclusively that every one of her allegations is false."

Baroness Caroline E. von Roques was the wife of Baron von Roques, the founder of Cairo, Ill. The Baroness is now living in Paris, France.

Secretary Lamont at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 25.—The President's catboat carried a jolly party down Buzzard's Bay this afternoon. Besides the President there were Gov. Russell, Joe Jefferson, Secretary Lamont, Dr. Bryant, and A. H. Wood. When the party left Gray Gables the wind blew very strong and a heavy sea was running. Skipper Wright put in plenty of reefs, thereby avoiding a wetting for his passengers.

The party fished nearly all of the afternoon with good luck. Later in the day Gov. Russell accompanied Mr. Jefferson to his home in the village. Col. Lamont's stay here will be very short, as he is to visit Sorrento, where his family is summering.

President Cleveland, it is understood, will leave Gray Gables on Tuesday, Aug. 29. Mrs. Cleveland and the servants will remain until the latter part of the week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Private information received in Washington states that the President's Summer home on Buzzard's Bay did not suffer from Wednesday night's hurricane. Mr. Morton, the Secretary of Agriculture, in whose department the Weather Bureau is included, telegraphed the President that a big storm was coming, and, acting on this warning, possible damage at Gray Gables was averted by making everything snug and tight in preparation for it.

Shot by the Safe Robbers.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—Burglars entered the Grand Trunk Station at Drumbo, Ontario, Wednesday night, and attempted to blow open the safe of the Canadian Express Company. The agent, J. C. Pritchard, lives over the station, and visiting him was Mrs. Weaver, his wife's sister. Pritchard was aroused by the burglars, and going down to the platform opened fire on them. The burglars returned the shots, aiming at the windows of the living apartments. Mrs. Weaver, who was standing at a window was struck in the breast, the ball lodging near the spine. She is in a critical condition.

Destructive Fire on the Prairie.

MOMENCE, Ill., Aug. 25.—The most extensive prairie fire that has ever visited this county is sweeping the region southwest of this city. It started about noon yesterday on the line of the Chicago and Indiana Coal Railroad, six miles from here, and has swept over several thousand acres. It has already crossed the State line and swept around in the direction of Lake Village, Ind. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company has dispatched forty men to aid the farmers in checking the fire.

Thought to be Brennan's Body.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—While a party of visitors were looking at the Whirlpool Rapids to-day the body of a man came into view. A guard has been placed near the spot to recover it if possible. The body is believed to be that of Edward Brennan, the New-York bricklayer who passed over the Falls last Sunday. His home is at 1,780 Washington Avenue, New-York City.

Assaulted by a Salvation Army Woman.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 25.—Miss Mary Bowen, leader of the Salvation Army in this city, was arrested to-day for committing an assault on three-year-old Louisa Geigit.

Last night the child was on the steps leading to the barracks when the army assembled for prayer. Miss Bowen picked up the little one and threw it across the sidewalk into the gutter, fracturing the collar bone and inflicting a dangerous wound on the head.

Miss Bowen was released on bail.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—The English military tournament, which has been one of the most attractive of the entertainments on a big scale given in Chicago during the progress of the World's Fair, and which is a reproduction of the annual tournament held in London, will be transferred to the amphitheatre of Madison Square Garden early in September. Some two hundred ex-soldiers, representing seven of the most famous corps of the British Army, will participate in the competitions, and a long and varied programme, comprising evolutions by horse artillery, cavalry, and infantry, will be offered.

MARIE TEMPEST AT HERRMANN'S.—An important arrangement was entered into yesterday by Mr. Herrmann of Herrmann's Theatre and J. M. Hill of the Standard, by which Mr. Hill will assume the management of Herrmann's Theatre following Richard Mansfield, beginning Monday, Nov. 6. The first attraction will be Marie Tempest in "The Algerians."

MISS PRINCE TO APPEAR.—Adelaide Prince, the new leading lady of Mr. French's American Theatre Company, returned from Europe Thursday and will soon succeed Julia Arthur in the rôle of Rose Woodmere in "The Prodigal Daughter."

THIS INK IS MANUFACTURED
—BY—
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Highest of all in Leavening Power
—Latest U. S. Gov't Food Report.
ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

FOUR DIED AFTER EATING CRABS.

The Victims Were Attacked with Cholera Morbus and Death Soon Followed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—Four deaths have occurred in the West Bergen section of the city from eating crabs. The direct cause of death in each case was cholera morbus, but it was brought on by the crabs. The crabs were eaten in a tumbledown boathouse kept by Mrs. Mary Ann Lewis at the foot of Culver Avenue, on the bank of the Morris Canal. The other occupants of the shanty are a son and daughter of Mrs. Lewis. The place is frequented mostly by crabbers and fishermen.

John Morse, alias Ellsworth, visited the place Sunday. He and the Lewis family and several others ate freely of crabs, which had been caught by young Lewis. During the evening, Morse was taken violently ill. An ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the City Hospital, where he died Monday night. His death was officially attributed to cholera morbus and his friends buried him Tuesday.

Another party gathered at Mrs. Lewis's shanty Wednesday afternoon. It consisted of Mrs. Lewis, her son and daughter, Mrs. Caroline Collins of 236 McAdoo Avenue, a lad of nineteen named Gustave Hasslacher, his brother Hermann of 79 Culver Avenue, and two or three other lads. The boys caught a number of crabs which were cooked and eaten.

Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Collins, and Gustave Hasslacher were taken violently ill that evening. The two latter were removed to their homes and physicians were called. They were found to be suffering from cholera morbus. Mrs. Lewis died yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and young Hasslacher died at 6 o'clock last night. Mrs. Collins also died last night. The death certificate in each case gives cholera morbus as the cause.

Mrs. Collins and young Hasslacher will be buried by their relatives, but the Lewis children have no money, and Mrs. Lewis's funeral has been taken in charge by the King's Daughters of the West Side Methodist Episcopal Church.

Health Inspector Benjamin was informed this afternoon that the crabs which were eaten at Mrs. Lewis's house were boiled in water taken from the Morris Canal, and that it was probably poisonous. His informant said there was a chemical factory near the house which manufactured arsenic and strychnine, and that it drained into the canal. Inspector Benjamin will investigate the story. It seems to be negatived in advance, however, as the younger Hasslacher boy, who was with his brother Wednesday afternoon, says he ate seven of the crabs and suffered no inconvenience or sickness. Young Lewis also ate half a dozen of the crabs, and he was not sick. Miss Lewis says her mother only ate the big claw of one crab, but she also says her mother had been sick a week before cholera morbus developed.

Mrs. Daniel T. Merritt Drowned.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Daniel T. Merritt of New-York, boarding at Windham, in the Catskills, was drowned yesterday. With several others she was standing on a small bridge watching the flood when a tree trunk swept down the torrent and carried away the bridge. The others escaped.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

For *New-England*, *EASTERN NEW-YORK*, *Eastern Pennsylvania*, *New-Jersey*, the *District of Columbia*, *Maryland*, *Delaware*, and *Virginia*, southwesterly winds and fair weather.

For *North Carolina*, *South Carolina*, *Georgia*, and *Eastern Florida*, northeasterly winds, with rain on the coast, possibly increasing to gales Saturday night, preceding a hurricane centre moving north, fair weather in interior.

For *Western Florida*, *Alabama*, *Mississippi*, *Louisiana*, and *Eastern Texas*, variable winds, light local rains.

For *Arkansas*, *Indian Territory*, *Oklahoma*, *Missouri*, *Kansas*, *Iowa*, and *Nebraska*, southerly winds, fair weather.

For *Minnesota*, *North Dakota*, and *South Dakota*, southerly winds, shifting to cooler westerly, fair weather.

For *Montana*, cooler, westerly winds, fair weather.

For *Wisconsin*, *Lower Michigan*, and *Upper Michigan*, southerly winds, and warmer, fair weather.

For *Colorado*, southerly winds, warmer, fair, followed Saturday night by cooler, northwesterly winds.

For *West Virginia*, *Western Pennsylvania*, and *Western New-York*, northwesterly winds, cooler, fair weather.

For *Illinois*, *Indiana*, *Ohio*, *Tennessee*, and *Kentucky*, cooler Saturday morning and warmer Saturday night, variable winds, and fair weather.

Signals are displayed from Wilmington section to Savannah section.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.—The barometer is lowest in Manitoba, and low near Newfoundland.

There are indications of a storm centre southeast of Florida moving northwest. A heavy swell on the South Atlantic Coast has been reported.

The temperature has risen in the Rocky Mountain plateau region, but fallen over Lake Superior, in Arkansas, Northern Mississippi, and Tennessee, and especially in Montana.

Fair weather prevails, with southerly winds, in the northwest, and with variable winds in the Gulf states, and southwesterly winds in the middle states and New-England.

The following heavy rain falls (in inches) were reported during the past twenty-four hours: Arkansas—Brinkley, 2.60; Forest City, 3.00.

The Mississippi has risen one foot at Cairo and Vicksburg.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	74°	66°	3:30 P. M.	80°	93°
6 A. M.	75°	66°	6 P. M.	79°	87°
9 A. M.	77°	74°	9 P. M.	78°	78°
12 M.	80°	81°	12 P. M.	75°	73°

Average temperature yesterday..........77¾°
Average for same date last year..........77¼°
Average for same date last fifteen years..........73°

In Danger of Dyspepsia

Distress--Heartburn--Sick Headache

Freed from All Troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

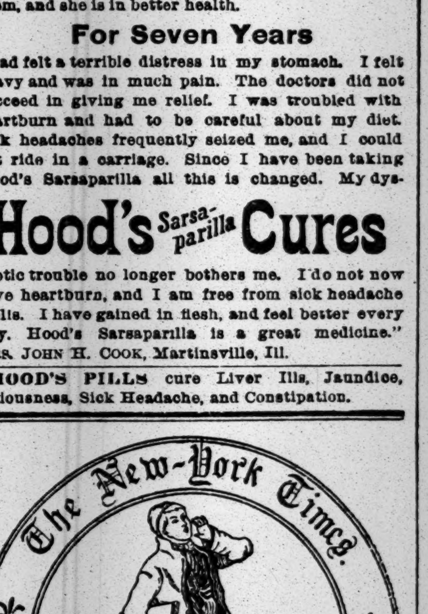
"My little girl, four years old, had sores break out on her face, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has healed them, and she is in better health.

For Seven Years

I had felt a terrible distress in my stomach. I felt heavy and was in much pain. The doctors did not succeed in giving me relief. I was troubled with heartburn and had to be careful about my diet. Sick headaches frequently seized me, and I could not ride in a carriage. Since I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla all this is changed. My dyspeptic trouble no longer bothers me. I do not now have heartburn, and I am free from sick headache spells. I have gained in flesh, and feel better every way. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great medicine."
MRS. JOHN H. COOK, Martinsville, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sick Headache, and Constipation.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YOU WILL PROFIT
AND BE GLAD.
As usual it will be the
BEST OF SUNDAY PAPERS
And will contain
ALL THE NEWS.
Some of its
INTERESTING FEATURES
are quoted below.

Mr. Evarts's golden wedding. At the country home of the lawyer and statesman. A beautiful estate in old Vermont where on Wednesday of this week Mr. and Mrs. Evarts will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Their ten children and hosts of friends will be there to wish them joy. People who have visited Runnymede.

A censor of the moderns. Ferdinand Brunetière and the "Revue des Deux-Mondes." The successor to Charles Buloz is the most learned in literature and ablest in discussion, but least advanced in love of science among French literary critics. His life and critical method. An interview with Paul Bourget. His high opinion of Brunetière.

SUNDAY EDITION. The New-York Times PRICE, 5 CENTS.

The article on the lawyers of London, showing the line between barrister and solicitor. Costly and vexatious charges for litigants. Curious survivals of mediæval extortion. The "Silks" are barristers, the "Stuffs" are solicitors. Monopoly and precedents rampant. The Stuffs and Silks play into each other's hands. Reforms are demanded.

The sporting features of Sunday's paper will include a story about the Australian cricketers who are to visit this country; with cuts. The yacht races of the Larchmont Yacht Club, Stamford Yacht Club, Corinthian Mosquito Fleet, and Seawanhaka Cup races. Riverside Athletic Club games and bicycle races. Regattas of Lone Star, Crescent, and Bayonne Boat Clubs. All-comers' tennis tournament at Newport.

Uncle Sam's new library is to be the most beautiful and the largest in the world. It occupies the square directly east of the Capitol, and will have cost when it is completed in 1897 not less than $6,000,000. Built of New-Hampshire granite in the style of the Italian Renaissance. Will be thoroughly fireproof. Its enormous capacity.

Then there will be the usual amount of matter from the Summer resorts, news of the theatres, the literary page, and the woman's page.

In addition there will be
MUCH OF INTEREST
that cannot be enumerated here.
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PAGES 9–10. SATURDAY, The New-York Times. AUGUST 26, 1893. PAGES 9–10

HARDER TO PROTECT SEALS

BERING SEA DECISION INCREASES AREA TO BE PATROLLED.

Believed that a Fleet of Twelve Vessels Will Be Needed Competently to Perform the Work—But Few of the Revenue Marine Boats Fitted for the Work—The Rush and the Corwin Are Two Good Ones, Although the Rush Needs Overhauling Somewhat.

The result of the Bering Sea decision, it is contended in naval circles, will make more onerous than ever the patrol work of the United States seal-protecting fleet. This fleet consists at present of vessels of the Navy and the Revenue Marine. Just now the waters patrolled by the mixed fleet are bounded by the confines of Bering Sea.

As a result of the Paris decision, the area of water to be patrolled is bounded by the thirty-fifth degree north latitude and the one hundred and eightieth degree west meridian. The thirty-fifth degree north latitude passes close to Santa Barbara, Cal. Under the new provisions of the international arrangement, not only must Bering Sea be patrolled, but the entire stretch of the North Pacific included within the above limits must also be guarded.

It is known by those familiar with seal life that during the greater part of the year the seals follow a migratory path. This path stretches to the northward of the Pribilof Islands and then curves to the southward, crossing the thirty-fifth parallel to the eastward of the one hundred and eightieth meridian west longitude. The seals after crossing the thirty-fifth parallel continue on, according to the now-accepted belief, to the Antarctic Ocean.

In the early Spring the seals start northward again, and in great herds cross the thirty-fifth parallel generally close to the California coast. The appearance of the seals on the California coast is noted usually in the month of May.

In May, June, and the first week in July the seals manage to traverse the North Pacific Ocean and enter Bering Sea. According to the provisions of the Paris decision, the catching of seals is prohibited during May, June, and July in the North Pacific and Bering Sea. It is during these three months that the patrol fleet will find, in the opinion of officers here who have seen duty in Bering Sea, its task the most difficult. The immense area of water embraced in the North Pacific within the limits as imposed by the recent decision, will make it imperative that a large fleet be assigned to the patrol duty. A successful patrol of this water can only be assured, it is held, by assigning cruising areas to the various patrol vessels, and arranging for periodic communication. A 300-mile cruising radius in the North Pacific for each ship on patrol duty will necessitate, it is thought, a large number of cruising Government vessels.

On July 31 of each year the prohibitory seal-catching grounds are limited to a sixty-mile zone surrounding the Pribilof Islands. On July 31 all vessels which have been doing patrol work in the North Pacific will undoubtedly be collected along the edge of the sixty-mile circle surrounding the Pribilof Islands. The watch to be kept along the edge of the Pribilof Islands zone will last from July 31 to November 1 of each year.

Revenue Marine officers who are now in New-York and who have recently completed three years' service in Bering Sea are unanimous in saying that the Fall work which devolves upon the patrol vessels will be the hardest duty to perform during the entire patrol season. In the Fall Bering Sea is continually running with high seas. For weeks at a time it is impossible, it is said, to lower with safety a small boat, and at such periods the sealers are forced by sheer conditions of weather to abandon Bering Sea.

The Bering Sea patrol work calls for able, strong vessels. Among well-posted officers it is contended that but four of the present vessels of the Revenue Marine are really adapted for the hard cruising of Bering Sea. This present Summer the revenue cutters Rush and Corwin are on seal patrol duty. Both vessels are among the ablest in the Revenue Marine, but the Rush is reported as badly in need of overhauling.

The patrol work for 1894 will call, it is thought, for fully twelve ships. Just where these twelve ships are to come from Treasury Department officials are at present at a loss to know. It is said that, inasmuch as the naval force of the country is imperatively needed in foreign waters, the naval ships which during the present year have been engaged in patrolling Bering Sea can readily be relieved to perform their legitimate duty if their places can be taken by ships temporarily transferred from the modern-craft list of the navy to the Treasury Department. This transfer, it is thought, might hold until such a time as the Treasury Department is enabled to build a sufficient number of vessels to make it possible efficiently to patrol Bering Sea.

It is understood that the Treasury Department is anxious to place itself early in a condition to take care of the Bering Sea work without being under the necessity of calling upon the President for the withdrawal for co-operation of naval ships intrusted with important work among foreign ports.

In the present year the exigencies of the Bering Sea patrol compelled the Navy Department to order away from the China station the gun vessel Petrel, and from the Pacific squadron the war ships Mohican and Ranger. The Mohican and Ranger were called away from the Pacific squadron at a time when, in the interests of the United States, it was urgent that the country be represented at Samoa, in Central America, and in South America. The lack of sufficient war ships in the Pacific squadron made it impracticable to show war vessels at all the disturbed points. A call was made upon Congress last Fall for two able and fast sea-going revenue cutters for the Pacific. The bill passed the Senate, but failed to reach a vote in the House. It is understood that the Treasury Department will make another and early attempt to get these bills up for reconsideration.

WANT THEIR NAILS RETURNED.

Affairs of Erastus Wiman's Electric Light and Power Company in Court.

Erastus Wiman's financial misfortunes played a part in the business of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday. F. S. Angell, on behalf of the receiver, applied to Justice Bartlett for the dissolution of the Staten Island Electric Light and Power Company. The collapse of this company was the first step in the fall of Mr. Wiman.

Judge Bartlett would have granted the motion had not John J. Kenny, counsel for the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, objected. This company supplied the electric light company with nails, for which no settlement had been made. Mr. Kenny said his clients wanted either their money or their nails. Other concerns that had supplied the electric light company with machinery and supplies had received them back and there was no reason why the Washburn & Moen Company should not fare equally well.

Justice Bartlett reserved decision until Sept. 5. On that date Mr. Wiman will make another attempt to float the electric light company's bonds.

The Opening of Cherokee Strip.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Aug. 25.—The many conflicting clauses of the Cherokee Strip proclamation will cause much trouble, and lawyers are preparing for a great harvest. There are sure to be complications in the system of booth registering, for, according to the best records ever made in the Land Office registering, the entire nine booths will be unable to register more than a total of 14,000 of the 300,000 waiting people in the five days allowed them.

The crowd will be so great that it will be utterly impossible to register them, even should the number of the booths be increased tenfold, and it is believed here that it will become necessary to abandon the scheme. The surveyors who went in to survey the town sites yesterday have found several of them to be very badly situated, inaccessible, and absolutely without any supply of water. Railways will run excursion trains into Cherokee Strip on the day of the opening.

Lamp Trimmer Nelson Drowned.

Peter J. Nelson, a resident of Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, was employed as a lamp trimmer on the wharf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pier 27 North River. He came to work as usual at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but soon after he was missed.

Search for him proved unsuccessful until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when his body was found floating in the slip. He had evidently fallen overboard soon after he began his labor, as his watch had stopped at 6 o'clock.

An Infant's Fatal Fall.

Kate Brennan, four years old, fell out of a third-story window of her home, 311 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, yesterday morning and was instantly killed.

MOTHER AGAINST FATHER.

Willie Finneran Wanted by Both His Parents—Charges Against the Mother.

Willie Finneran, the three-year-old son of Thomas Finneran, who is held by Mrs. Delia Martens of 222 East Seventy-fifth Street as a hostage for a board bill of $18, came into the Supreme Court yesterday before Judge Van Brunt for the second time, on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by his father. He toddled in between his mother, who has been separated from Finneran for the past two years, and Mrs. Martens, both of them acting together against the common enemy, the father of the child, who was waiting at the court door before it opened for business. Mrs. Finneran, it would seem, owes her husband many a grudge, not the smallest one being due to the fact that he tried to have her three children taken away from her at one time and sent to a convent on the ground that she was not a fit person to have charge of them, being addicted to the excessive use of strong liquors. Mrs. Finneran has never forgotten that episode, and now she has joined forces with the landlady who is looking for her $18.

In reply to Lawyer Green's presentation of affidavits to the effect that the child's mother was addicted to drink, the opposing counsel, William Regan, asked Mrs. Finneran to stand up so that the court might see her.

"Does she look like a drinking woman, your Honor?" he asked.

As a matter of fact, she had not the look of a drinking woman. Her face was comely and her well-fitting clothes were of good material.

There was a great deal of discussion between the two lawyers as to the habits of Mr. and Mrs. Finneran, neither of them faring well at the hands of the counsel opposed to them.

Judge Van Brunt reserved decision in the case, directing that the child should remain with its mother in the meantime.

When the proceedings were over, Finneran, as on the previous occasion, started to walk out of the courtroom with the child in his arms. It was only on Lawyer Green's threat to throw up the case unless he surrendered the boy to his mother that he reluctantly released the little fellow.

INQUEST ON BURGLAR KEHOE.

His Mother Takes Charge of the Body—Was a Son of Ex-Fire Chief Kehoe.

Coroner Creamer of Williamsburg yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Kehoe, the young burglar who committed suicide Thursday evening by cutting his throat while handcuffed to Central Office Detective Ryan. The inquest was held at Nolan's undertaking shop, where the body lay. Detectives Ryan, Rall, and Holland, who were in charge of Kehoe at the time of the suicide, and Dr. Louis Hess, who was summoned to attend Kehoe, told their stories of the affair. The jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide.

According to Inspector Mackellar there will be no inquiry by the police officials into the case.

"I have investigated it," the Inspector said to a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter, "and I do not consider the detectives are to blame. I do not think there was any neglect of duty."

The dead man was a son of ex-Fire Chief John Kehoe of this city, who lives at 185 Madison Street. The young man's mother is separated from her husband, and lives at 415 Park Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Kehoe learned of John's suicide yesterday morning, and went with her son William to the Lee Avenue Police Station. She was hysterical, and could not control her grief. She accused her son's companion, Classen, of leading him astray, and said Classen was alone to blame for Kehoe's criminal acts. At Mrs. Kehoe's request, her son's body was removed, yesterday afternoon, after the inquest, to her home.

Robert Walsh of 360 East Fourteenth Street, this city, was arrested Thursday for complicity in Kehoe's and Classen's burglaries. He was accused of receiving some of the stolen goods. Walsh told Justice Tighe, yesterday morning, that he loaned Kehoe $5, and that Kehoe gave him the goods for security, and he did not know they were stolen. He was remanded until Monday.

STANDING THE STRAIN WELL.

Baltimore Banks All Safe and Business in Fairly Good Condition.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Baltimore has stood the season of depression better perhaps than any other city in the country. There has not been a failure of any importance, the banks have the highest average reserve of those of all the cities in the country, and the much-mentioned record, which is a part of the advertising equipment of the town, that there has not been a bank failure for sixty years, has been pleasantly emphasized.

At the same time the city has felt the general stringency, and it is estimated that 10 per cent. of the laboring people here are out of work. Some of the large establishments are running on short hours. The Maryland Steel Company at Sparrow's Point, however, has recently put another Bessemer mill in operation. Matters are very dull in the building trades and more than one-half of the carpenters are unemployed. The city work is almost at a standstill because of the trouble in getting ready money.

It was expected that an unusually busy time in the canning factories would follow the large crops of fruit, but this is not the case, because the canners cannot get the money to carry them over to the Fall. The increased cost of tin cans, thanks to the McKinley bill, is having the effect of very materially restricting the canned product and of thus very largely increasing the cost of canned goods to the workingmen.

Baltimore is doing a fair Fall trade, more especially with the South, and the merchants are having little trouble in getting the money for handling it.

GILMORE RETURNS TO ELMIRA.

Justice O'Brien Decides in Favor of the Reformatory Authorities.

Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision in the case of John Gilmore, the young man whom the authorities of the Elmira Reformatory released on a six months' conditional parole, and then caused to be rearrested on the ground that he had violated his parole. The Justice dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained to test the validity of the rearrest, and remanded the prisoner back to the Reformatory authorities.

Gilmore was sentenced in November, 1891, upon a conviction of burglary in the third degree, to the Elmira Reformatory. He was released Feb. 11, 1893, on a six months' conditional parole, which would have expired Aug. 1, entitling him, if not retaken before that date, to an absolute discharge.

While still on parole the young man got into trouble July 19 through breaking a window with a baseball bat, said by his friends to have slipped from his hands. The authorities of the Reformatory rearrested him to serve out the unexpired part of his term.

Halcyon Hall a "Home" Hotel.

Halcyon Hall is the fitting title for a new and beautiful hotel which is about to be opened at Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y. It is situated in an exceptionally lovely spot, and the surrounding scenery is most charming and attractive. Built upon high ground, (elevation over 1,000 feet,) and surrounded by mountains, the air is peculiarly bracing and health-giving. Two years have been spent in building the new hotel, and much thought and care have been expended in preparing the structure for the comfort and pleasure of the guests.

In all that has been done in the erection and furnishing of Halcyon Hall, the predominant idea has been to surround it with the atmosphere of a home. There are ample piazzas surrounding the house, the main hall is a sitting room of large capacity, where divans and easy chairs invite rest and repose, and there are assembly rooms, reception rooms, a music room, an art gallery, a library, a billiard room, &c., all furnished with exceptional taste. A novelty is an athletic department with lockers, shower and needle baths, and other appropriate appliances for the use of the guests. Throughout the house will be found every modern convenience that can conduce to the pleasure and comfort of those who are entertained under its hospitable roof. In every department of the house the "home" idea is carried out.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Davison, Jr., of New-York and Middlebrook are the owners of Halcyon Hall, and they will make it their permanent home. Their presence will insure the comfort of their guests. The manager of the hotel is Henry H. Valentine, who, though a young man, is widely and favorably known in hotel circles. Halcyon Hall will doubtless prove a welcome addition to the list of country hotels.

Mayor Gilroy Going to Chicago.

Mayor Gilroy arrived in town from Saratoga late yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gilroy and their children. He and his family will start for Chicago this afternoon. President McClellan of the Board of Aldermen will return Monday from Canada and he will act as Mayor during Mr. Gilroy's absence.

LIGHTHOUSE BOARD'S REPORT

RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

Completion of the Pedestal for the Statue of Liberty Once More Urged—Changes Needed at the Staten Island Depot—Tender Mistletoe Unfit for Service—What Should Be Done for the Safety of Navigation in the Sound and Along the New-England Coast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The officers who have charge of the Third Lighthouse District, embracing New-York and vicinity, have submitted a report to the Lighthouse Board. Several important recommendations are made, some of which will doubtless be incorporated in the annual report of the board.

At Plum Beach, Narragansett Bay, R. I., it is recommended that a light be erected as an aid to the Sound steamers plying between Providence and New-York City. The light is estimated to cost $60,000. The steamers now find the course hazardous in time of fog, and the light is represented as a necessity.

At Warwick, R. I., it is advised that a steam-fog signal in duplicate be placed at a cost of $5,000. An appropriation is recommended of this amount.

At Black Ledge, New-London Harbor, Long Island Sound, the necessity for a light and an efficient steam fog signal still exists. It would be a great aid to ships entering and leaving the harbor, especially vessels from seaward. The location of the present light is so far inside the obstructions as to be partially ineffective. The cost of the light and signal would be $45,000. The increase in the commerce of the city and the presence of the naval station on the Thames River are put forth as reasons why an appropriation for this purpose should be asked of Congress.

At Southwest Ledge, entrance to New-Haven Harbor, Conn., it is proposed to replace the inefficient hot-air fog signal with one recently invented. This would require a separate foundation outside the light tower at an expense of $12,500.

At Bridgeport Breakwater, Long Island Sound, a special foundation will have to be built for a small light. This will cost $2,000.

At Fort Tompkins, N. Y., it is proposed to remove the present light from its situation to an angle of the stone fort at Fort Wadsworth, where it would do better service as a mark to the channel leading directly into New-York Harbor. A fog signal at Fort Wadsworth would be of special service to the large commerce going through the Narrows during thick weather. These changes would cost $2,500.

At Bedlow's Island the recommendation that Congress appropriate $50,000 that the pedestal of the Liberty Statue may be completed is renewed. This appropriation has been asked in each annual report for the last five years.

At the Staten Island depot the following changes are said to be necessary and are mentioned in the order of their importance: Extension of lamp shop, $2,000; new elevator, $3,000; new boiler in place and new engine in place, $5,000; additional shafting, $500; wharves and basin, south sea wall, $50,000; south wharf, $15,000; dredging basin and removing old wharves $15,000; bulkhead and filling, $40,000; coal wharf, $5,000; additional buildings, coal shed, $5,000; hoisting machinery, $1,000; oil house, $20,000; engineers' storehouse, $3,000; extending blacksmith's shop, $1,500.

At Gardiner's Island, Gardiner's Bay, N. Y., the sea is encroaching so fast on the inside of the light on the east side that the removal of the light is recommended as soon as possible. The high-water mark is up to the dwelling, and if the sea keeps encroaching it is probable that the building will be undermined. A temporary structure is recommended to be built near the centre of the island as a refuge for the keeper in case the storm destroys his light and as a place from which he could temporarily display a light.

The past Winter has been one of crucial test for the electric-buoy system in Gedney Channel, lower bay of New-York, and at Southwest Spit. From experience it appears that the electric buoys in Gedney Channel cannot be reliably maintained in the seasons of heavy ice. Such seasons, however, are rare, and, as on those exceptional occasions navigation of the channels by night is always dangerous and practically suspended, the extinguishment of the electric buoys is not regarded as a source of loss and accidents to vessels, while the vast benefit to navigators which they confer for at least 85 per cent. of the whole year is conclusively in favor of their retention as permanent aids.

It is reported that in Whitehall Narrows the Lighthouse Board's regulation regarding red lights on the starboard hand and white lights on the port hand is not observed. Red and white lights have been indiscriminately placed without regard to this regulation on the Hudson, while in Whitehall Narrows the rule does not appear to have been observed, all lights being white, no matter on which side situated. Again, the numbers on the beacon towers begin at Benjamin Place and end at Old Maid Place, whereas they should run the other way.

The condition of the tender Mistletoe is described as unfit for continuance in the service. It is advised that a new tender be built to cost $95,000. The Mistletoe needs new engines and boilers and it would be economy to have another boat built.

APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following:

New-Jersey.—M. B. Robinson, Bridgeport; H. W. Jones, Franklinville; E. F. Porch, Hurffville; E. C. Schoch, Jefferson; W. S. Richman, Malaga; J. J. Truncer, Mantua; E. L. Stratton, Mullica Hill; J. W. Pratt, Westville.

New-York.—Martin Maloney, Jr., Aurora, Cayuga County; Thomas Baxter, Benton Centre, Yates County; C. O. Williams, Central Bridge, Schoharie County; George Lainhart, Union, Broome County; A. M. Ives, Waterport, Orleans County.

Among the official changes announced to-day in the Treasury Department were the following:

Appointed.—Lyman Howard, New-York, Assistant Inspector of Boilers of Steam Vessels at New-York City.

Removed.—Joseph Hatfield, Assistant Inspector of Boilers of Steam Vessels at New-York.

Condition of the Seal Rookeries.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—News of the United States fleet in Bering Sea has been received at the Navy Department from Commander Ludlow, commanding the Mohican. Concerning the seal rookeries, he says:

"They seem to be pretty well filled, and it is remarkable that very few seals are seen over two or three miles away from the islands in any direction. Mr. Crowley, the Treasury Agent, informed me that the natives reported fish more plentiful this year about the islands than for seven years, which may account for the seals keeping close about the shore. The agent informed me that 2,829 seals had been killed on the island so far this season."

Gov. Hogg Is for "Commercial Freedom."

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 25.—The following letter was received at the Executive Office to-day addressed to Gov. Lewelling:

MY DEAR SIR: Gratefully acknowledging receipt of your favor of the 1st, I beg to assure you that I shall cheerfully appoint a number of representative delegates to represent Texas in the conference at Chicago, Sept. 11 next, suggested by you, and otherwise will take pleasure in aiding the movement to success. Heart and soul our people join Kansas for commercial freedom. Yours truly,

J. S. HOGG.

This is a part of the movement to secure "commercial freedom" from the East. It is the fourth favorable response to the circular which Gov. Lewelling sent to Governors of Southern and Western States proposing a convention.

Discovery of New Oil Wells.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 25.—The discovery of an oil well at Akron has caused much excitement in that vicinity, and many leases are being made of territory for miles around the strike. The oil tests 28° and 29° specific gravity, and is of a much finer grade than Lima oil. It is said to equal the famous quality found in the neighborhood of Franklin, Penn.

Other wells will be sunk at once, and many experts believe a new and rich oil and gas field is likely to be developed. Its nearness to Cleveland and the effect of the find on the many industries of Akron make it of great importance.

Satolli Starts for Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Archbishop Satolli, Papal Delegate, left Washington this afternoon for Cincinnati, where on Sunday he will bless the new Italian Church of the Sacred Heart and celebrate the solemn pontifical mass.

Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati and Bishop Maes of Covington will be at the station in Cincinnati to meet the Archbishop, together with the laity and clergy of the city and a procession of 20,000 Catholics.

The Archbishop expects to be in Washington again Thursday morning.

REPORT ON NAVAL ACADEMY.

Recommendations of the Board of Visitors—Proposed Changes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, of which Senator George Gray of Delaware is President. The board recommends that appointments to the Naval Academy should be made upon the same basis as appointments to the Military Academy, and to this end it urges the Secretary to press legislation directing that appointments be made one year in advance of the time of admission.

It also recommends that the Commandant of the Academy adopt rules under which cadets shall be admitted on probation of three months, so that the conduct and general qualification of each cadet may be determined; that Congress be urged to legislate to prevent the reappointment of young men who have been dismissed, and that rules be adopted defining explicitly what misconduct or failure in obtaining academic averages shall disqualify for reappointment a person who has been discharged.

A course of six academic years with more frequent practical instruction upon suitable vessels is recommended. In this connection the board says that if there be any deficiency in the present system it is the small amount of practical instruction given to the cadets. The board further suggests the importance of a consolidation of all naval schools and institutions under one management at Annapolis.

In summing up, the board makes recommendations as follows:

"That the standard of admission to the academy be lowered in certain respects, and some of the branches upon which candidates are now examined be taught during the first year; that candidates be admitted about June 1, and after admission remain at the academy during part of the Summer; that the cruise of cadets after the four years' course be discontinued and the entire cadet force, of six years, be at the academy and in practice ships connected with it; that the present four years' course, without material addition to studies, be spread over six years, with longer periods allotted to practice cruises and more professional instruction."

CHIEF M'KANE FOR SHERIFF.

The Ruler of Coney Island Thinks He Can Get Almost Anything He Wants.

CONEY ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 25.—Although it is reported that Chief of Police John Y. McKane of Coney Island is to be the Democratic candidate for Sheriff this Fall, the Chief says he has not demanded nor has he had any consultation with Boss McLaughlin about the office. When shown the report in an evening paper, the Chief said:

"It may be true that they are talking of nominating me for Sheriff, but I have not heard anything about it. The Sheriff's office is a nice, juicy plum, and I am sure there is more money in it than in being Chief of Police and Supervisor of the town of Gravesend, and not a quarter of the worry and work. I have not asked for the office. I am a man of few words. I have no doubt I can get anything from the Democratic Party of Kings County, within reason, that I ask for."

The Chief was indignant over a story in a New-York evening newspaper which stated that he and other Supervisors, whose plans have been blocked by Supervisor at Large Kinkel's eagle eye, are working hard to turn the latter down.

"I am not trying to turn anybody down at present," the Chief said, after reading the article. "My plans were never blocked by Supervisor at Large Kinkel. I only introduced such measures as were right, and they all went through without any trouble whatever in the board."

MISS COOMBS DANGEROUSLY HURT.

Four Young Women Thrown From a Wagon While Returning From a Festival.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Aug. 26.—Miss Mamie Coombs, who is spending the Summer with her parents at East Rockaway, was probably fatally hurt in a runaway accident last night.

In company with Misses Lottie Jackson, Abbie Francis, and Flora De Mott, she attended the festival at the Methodist Church of Rockville Centre. The merry evening over, all the young ladies clambered into the light wagon in which they went to the festival and began the return trip in the moonlight.

They had gone but a short distance when the horse became frightened and ran away. In making a short turn the wagon was upset and all the young women were thrown out and hurt. The injuries to the others are trivial compared with those of Miss Coombs. She struck upon her head and was rendered unconscious. The others were merely scratched and bruised.

Their screams brought assistance. Dr. Bulger of Rockville Centre was one of those who went to their aid. He found Miss Coombs so severely injured that her recovery is in doubt. She has dangerous internal injuries and is threatened with concussion of the brain. As soon as she could be moved, Miss Coombs was taken to her home, where she is being carefully tended.

Close of the Trial of Col. Hughes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 25.—The court-martial of Col. Hughes of the Kansas National Guard this morning ruled that the evidence and proceedings of the court should not be transcribed, and that they should not even be read from the stenographic notes when demanded by the accused, but that the argument must be proceeded with at once. The Judge Advocate argued that Col. Hughes had no option in obeying the command of the Governor, but must perform whatever service was demanded, whether lawful or not; that the mere fact of the Douglas House being a constitutional House of Representatives made no difference.

The defense held that all other duties being performed except this one act of clearing the House, which order was suspended by the Governor and the Adjutant General accompanying him to the House for the purpose of informing that body that a truce for the night had been declared, there could have been no disobedience of orders nor any unlawful conveying information to the enemy. The argument on both sides closed to-night, and the finding will be made to-morrow.

A Ranchman Murdered for His Money.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 25.—Information has just reached here that J. R. McKerrow, one of the most prominent cattle men of Southwest Texas, was brutally murdered near his ranch by unknown persons. The ranch is near Brackett, in Kinney County, but no one thereon had the slightest intimation that anything had gone wrong with Mr. McKerrow until his dead body was found in the road by some cowmen early yesterday morning.

Mr. McKerrow had been shot twice, once through the head and once through the breast, and death must have been instantaneous. The object of the assassin or assassins was undoubtedly robbery, as the pockets of the murdered man were rifled and all money, of which he is known to have had several hundreds of dollars, taken from his person.

No clue has been discovered as to the identification of the murderer. The officers are using every effort to discover something which will give them a pointer to work upon, but so far they have been unsuccessful.

The Cost of Rehabilitating the Hartford.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—It will cost $500,000 to place the old Hartford back on the naval register. The Board of Survey detailed to look into the expense of refitting the historic ship for sea service has made its report to the Navy Department.

Many changes must be made to put the vessel in good condition, such as the construction of new engines and boilers and the laying of new decks and the building of cabins. Nearly all of the oak framework of the ship is in excellent condition. It will require $300,000 worth of repairs in the construction department alone and $200,000 in the engineering department. The ordnance is not included in the estimate.

It is proposed to equip the ship with modern guns. The experts say the Hartford can be transformed into a serviceable vessel at half the cost of a new ship. Secretary Herbert has not decided to approve the Board's report.

A State Committee on Libraries.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 25.—The State Board of Education, which will hold its first session for the new school year in September, will be charged with the duty of appointing a State Committee on Libraries, the appointment being authorized by a law passed by the last General Assembly. The State Committee is to consist of five members, and its special field will be in co-operation with the school library authorities of the towns.

Similar boards have been organized in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. In the latter State the board has been in existence one year, and in that time has taken a decided stand in favor of American books and authors. It is expected that Miss C. M. Hewins, the librarian of the Free Public Library in this city, will be selected as the only woman member of the board.

COMMERCIAL BANK'S STATUS

RUMORS THAT A REORGANIZATION WILL BE EFFECTED.

Statement of the Examiners, Though Practically Completed, Said to be Held Back in Order to Give President Keeney and the Directors an Opportunity to Raise Money Necessary for Resumption—What Mr. Dykman Had to Say Yesterday—And Also What a Merchant Has Figured Out.

The depositors of the suspended Commercial Bank, in Brooklyn, were interested yesterday in a story to the effect that the statement of the examiners was practically completed, but was being held back by the State Banking Department to give President Seth L. Keeney and his fellow-Directors a chance to get together enough cash to resume.

This story was rendered doubly interesting to the depositors by being coupled with another to the effect that one of the conditions on which President Keeney and his friends in the board had won over the majority of the Directors to an agreement in favor of resumption was by promising that Cashier Vail would be dropped in the reorganization.

Superintendent Preston of the State Banking Department was the authority for the story that the Directors were being given a chance to get together the cash necessary to resume. The report, he said on Wednesday night, would not be ready until next Wednesday. It is the general belief among the Commercial's depositors that the report is already completed.

William N. Dykman, the personal counsel of President Keeney, was asked yesterday if the Directors were negotiating for a loan.

"Our lips are sealed," he said, "as to the methods that have been adopted to enable the bank to resume. But everything is being done that could be done by anybody, and no stone will be left unturned to secure the necessary means whereby the business can be resumed. Scarcely any one can imagine the difficulties in the way, but I believe they will be overcome."

Mr. Dykman was asked if any other Brooklyn bank offered to aid the Commercial at the time of the suspension.

"That's nonsense," Mr. Dykman said. "Do you suppose the Directors closed the doors without making efforts to obtain relief? No one could get money, even on Government bonds, at that time."

The difficulties in the way of resuming have engaged the attention and fired the imagination of the depositors ever since the institution closed its doors. Various explanations of the failure have been offered by the Directors and depositors.

The continued delay in the appearance of the report of the examiners, coupled with the statement of Superintendent Preston that he is giving the stockholders an opportunity to resume, have led to the belief on the part of some of the stockholders that the report, when given out, will not disclose the true condition of the bank at the time of the failure.

Those of the depositors who entertain this opinion argue that the report would have been made and the resumption would have occurred in short order after the failure unless a serious condition of affairs had been discovered.

A Brooklyn merchant, who has deposited with the Commercial for a long time and is familiar with its affairs under the Hudson and Keeney régimes, yesterday figured that about $350,000 had been lost by the operations of Paul C. Grening, G. L. Hassell, and David C. Reid. Under this condition of things the bank's entire capital of $108,000 would be wiped out, as well as the surplus of $115,000 which figured to the credit of the bank when its last quarterly report was published early in June. At the time of the failure there was about $800,000 on deposit in the Commercial. To meet this deficit, therefore, there would be required an assessment on the shareholders about equal to the par value of their stock. This would be the extent of the liability of the stockholders. The law of 1892 makes them liable for double the value of their stock. This calculation does not take account of whatever worthless paper might be found among the $750,000 worth of discounted notes and paper of builders and contractors.

TO GUARD THE WATER SUPPLY.

Commissioner Daly's Plan Before the State Board of Health.

The State Board of Health had a long meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. There were present President Florence O'Donohue, Dr. William E. Milbank of Albany, State Engineer Schenck, Health Officer Jenkins, Dr. Cyrus Edson, and Secretary Lewis Balch.

The session was almost entirely devoted to purely routine business. A report was made by a special committee on the letter of Commissioner of Public Works Daly of this city to the board advising that lines should be drawn around the lakes, ponds, and reservoirs, and along the rivers and streams on the Croton watershed, within which no possible sources of pollution to the water should be allowed to exist. This report recommended that this line should run back 300 feet from the borders of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and ponds; 250 feet for streams, 200 feet for rivulets, and 150 feet for springs. The plan will have to be advertised six weeks and a hearing held before any further action can be taken.

Health Officer Jenkins made a brief statement concerning cholera at this port. He said there had been twenty cases, of which three had terminated fatally. All the rest were cured, and there was not at present a case or a suspected case of cholera in the port.

There has been talk about unpleasant relations between certain members of the board and Secretary Balch. Nothing that would warrant such talk developed at yesterday's meeting. Members who were present denied that there was any warrant for it. It was learned at the meeting that one Commissioner, Dr. Maurice Perkins of Schenectady, had sent in his resignation to Gov. Flower.

Collector Kilbreth's Many Callers.

Collector Kilbreth had a number of visitors yesterday. Among them were William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Francis Lynde Stetson, William R. Grace, ex-Senator John J. Kiernan, Emanuel B. Hart, who was Surveyor of the Port under President Buchanan and was acting disbursing officer under Collector Magone, and William F. Creed, Mr. Magone's auditor.

Mr. Hart, who is a septuagenarian, is said to be a candidate for the office he held under Collector Magone. S. W. Thompson now has the place. He is father-in-law of St. Clair McKelway of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Mr. Creed is also classed as a candidate for reappointment.

Assistant Secretary Curtis arranged with the Collector for the use of a tug in investigating the immigration arrangements at this port.

"King Solomon" to Leave Eldorado.

It is officially announced that Bolossy Kiralfy's spectacle, "King Solomon," will be presented for the last time at Eldorado to-morrow evening. All the members of the ballet and chorus have been notified that their engagements will be terminated on that night. The season of Summer amusements at Eldorado, however, will not terminate for several weeks to come. The management will present, every afternoon and evening after Monday, an open-air vaudeville show, with La Petit Freddie, known as the boy wonder; the Ali Baba troupe of Arab acrobats, a pony circus with forty-eight trained ponies, Miss Lizzie Vaidis, champion trapeze performer, and various other features. The music will be furnished, as usual, by the Eldorado Band of fifty pieces.

Fined Nineteen Piggery Owners.

Nineteen owners of piggeries and cow stables within the Brooklyn City limits were arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Tighe in the Adams Street Police Court and fined $10 each for maintaining a nuisance. The prisoners were gathered in by the officers of the Health Department, who had been instructed to raid every piggery in Brooklyn. Among the offenders were five women.

This was the first move made by the Health Department in response to the demand of the Citizens' Committee, which recently called upon Mayor Boody to enforce the law against piggeries in cities.

To Sue Brooklyn for Flood Damages.

Thirty-five residents of the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, have organized for the purpose of suing the city for damages suffered from the storms of Saturday and Wednesday nights. The estimate of their losses is $11,540.

Dr. Henry Plympton, 291 Halsey Street; L. Wardell, 281 Halsey Street; A. Delelisur, 394 Hancock Street; Ernest Rost, 347 Halsey Street, and Charles N. Weigand, 354 Halsey Street have been deputized to engage counsel. They say they are determined to fight the matter to the end.

LAWYERS WAR WITH WORDS.

E. T. Goldberg Resents Charges of Blackmail and Perjury Made by A. L. Sanger.

There was an exciting tilt between two lawyers in Judge Giegerich's Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning. Adolph L. Sanger, the President of the Board of Education, appeared for G. M. Miller to ask for a vacation of an attachment which had been granted at the instance of Morris Moses, his former partner, to recover $3,700 alleged to be due him after the dissolution of the firm in January. Mr. Sanger presented a number of affidavits to show that his client was perfectly solvent, some of them from creditors who expressed confidence in him, and believed that there was no ground for an action. Mr. Sanger charged that both blackmailing and perjury had been resorted to by the plaintiff's party in the case, and that the plaintiff's lawyer, E. Townsend Goldberg, had gone so far as to canvass among various creditors of Mr. Miller for cases against him.

Mr. Goldberg made an indignant denial to the charges.

"Your Honor," he said, "this is the saddest moment of my life. I am accused by the defendant's counsel of blackmail and perjury. I am accused of going to commission men and saying to them: 'Give me business. I have a man by the throat.' If your Honor finds that there is the slightest foundation for these charges, you should at once send the papers to the Grand Jury for my indictment, but if the accusations are not true, then my opponents stand convicted as liars before this court."

Mr. Goldberg then presented affidavits to show that the claim was a just one, and that the creditors had brought their cases against Miller to him of their own accord. He concluded by challenging Mr. Sanger to furnish proofs of his charges.

Mr. Sanger retorted by saying that if Mr. Goldberg was as anxious as he claimed to be for an indictment he would be very happy to oblige him by furnishing evidence upon which he could be indicted.

DE LOGEROT'S CREDITORS AGREE.

They Grant Him All the Time He Needs to Pay Their Claims.

The creditors of the Hotel de Logerot, against which property, at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, a mechanic's lien for $8,692 has been filed by the Pierce & Miller Engineering Company for piping for electric wires, boilers, and steam fittings, met at the hotel yesterday afternoon to consider what action should be taken in regard to the debts of the hotel. It was understood that the hotel had prospered ever since it was opened, and had become a favorite place for dinners and public gatherings of the best organizations in the city.

The hotel was started about a year ago by Richard de Logerot, Marquis de Croisic, who fitted it up in a sumptuous manner. He also has a handsome and well-patronized hotel at Newport, besides owning the palatial apartment house, the Croisic, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

The present financial stringency has caused many of the creditors of the hotel to demand their money. They stated at the meeting yesterday that they had no fear that the Hotel de Logerot was not good for every cent owing, but the registering of a lien had frightened them. Charles Coudert, counsel for the proprietor, then told the creditors of the good financial condition of the firm, and, after arriving at an amicable understanding with the Pierce & Miller firm, he asked that an extension of time be given by the other creditors. Upon motion of Mr. Schlessinger of the wholesale wine and liquor firm of Schlessinger & Son a unanimous vote was passed giving the proprietor of the Hotel de Logerot all the time he desired for the settlement of the accounts.

Fell Two Stories and Was Killed.

Edward Schonborn, a German ironworker, thirty-six years of age, who lived at 511 West Twenty-sixth Street, was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling from the fourteenth to the twelfth story of the unfinished Postal Telegraph Building at Broadway and Murray Street. Schonborn was working on a scaffold on the fourteenth floor of the structure, and in jumping from the scaffold he stumbled and fell headlong through an opening in the floor and struck on the flooring of the twelfth story. When his associates went to his assistance he was dead. Schonborn was unmarried.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—Spot wheat scarce; demand light, cost, insurance, and freight fairly active; sales, 3 cars No. 1 hard, 69½c; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, spot, 64@64½c; 5,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 62c; 10,000 bushels do, do, 62⅛c; 8,000 bushels do, do, 62⅛c; 33,000 bushels do, do, 62⅜c; 5,000 bushels do, do, 62⅛c; closing, No. 1 hard, spot, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 64½c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 62¾c. Winter wheat dull and weak; No. 2 red, 63½@64c; No. 3 extra red, 61c; No. 1 white, 65. Corn opened weak; ½c lower; closed unsettled; No. 2 yellow, 44@44¼c; No. 2 corn, 42¾@43c; No. 3 corn, 41½@41¾c; sales, 7,000 bushels No. 2 yellow, 43¾@44¼c; 13,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 42½@43c. Oats quiet; weak; sales, 5 cars No. 2 white, 32c; 2 cars clipped mixed, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 28½c asked. Rye dull; No. 2 quoted, 51c. Flour firm; best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.25@$3.35. Rye flour, $3.25. Millfeed firmer good demand; coarse Winter bran, bulk, $15.25; medium winter bran, $15.50; Winter wheat shipments, $14.75; coarse spring bran, $14.50; medium, do, $14.25; Spring shipments, $14.50; fine white middlings, $16.50@$16.75; medium do, $15.50; rye feed, $15.50@$16; sacked, 75c@$1 additional. Canal freights strong; 4¼c was paid on wheat; 4½c asked at closing; corn, 4c. Receipts—Flour, 38,300 bbls; wheat, 224,000 bushels; corn, 10,000 bushels; oats, 32,000. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 106,000 bushels; corn, 77,300 bushels. By rail—Flour, 48,000 bbls; wheat, 136,000 bushels; corn, 98,000 bushels; oats, 81,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—Flour firm; unchanged. Wheat was weak early on liquidation, but rallied later on stronger financial outlook, closing ⅝c up. No. 2 red, cash, closed 58c; August, 58½c; September, 58⅜c; October, 61¼c; December, 66¼c. Corn followed wheat, and gained ¼c; No. 2 mixed, cash, 33½c; August, 33⅝c; September, 34c; December, 33½c. Oats—No trading; No. 2, cash and August, 25½c; September, 23½@23⅝c nominal. Rye neglected. Barley—No trade. Bran firm; unchanged. Flaxseed unchanged. Hay lower; prime and choice timothy, 10@11c. Butter and eggs firm; unchanged. Lead higher; 3.25c. Spelter unchanged. Cornmeal, bagging, cotton ties, and whisky unchanged. Provisions very firm, higher, except bacon, which was firm, unchanged. Pork, new current make, $14@$14.25. Lard, $8. Dry-Salt Meats—Loose shoulders, $8.25; longs and ribs, $8.62½; shorts, $9.12½. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 82,000 bushels; corn, 49,000 bushels; oats, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 9,000 bushels; corn, 32,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat fair; No. 2 red, 58c; receipts, 4,450 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Corn barely steady; No. 2 mixed, 40½c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 26¼@26½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 49c. Pork dull; easy; $13.50. Lard quiet; weaker; $8.12½. Bulkmeats quiet; stronger; $9.50@$9.75. Bacon good; demand higher; $10.62½@$10.75. Whisky steady; sales, 453 bbls on basis $1.12. Butter slow; steady. Sugar firm. Eggs firm; 12c. Cheese firm.

PEORIA, Aug. 25.—Corn easier; No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 35c. Oats active, easier; No. 2 white, 24¾@25c; No. 3 do, 24½@24¾c. Rye, none. Whisky firm; wines, $1.12; spirits, $1.14. Receipts—Wheat, 300 bushels; corn, 28,600 bushels; oats, 74,800 bushels; rye none, barley none. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; corn, 3,900 bushels; oats, 112,200 bushels; rye none; barley none.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—National Transit certificates opened at 58⅛; closed at 57½; highest, 58½; lowest, 57½. Sales, 10,000 bbls.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 25.—Money, 7@8 per cent. New-York Exchange, $6@$2.50 discount. Clearings, $994,750.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7¼c; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net receipts, 542 bales; gross, 1,196 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 96 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 45,556 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,605 bales; gross, 4,356 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,195 bales; to the Continent, 650 bales; coastwise, 2,320 bales; sales, 3,450 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 25.—Cotton steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6 5-16c; good ordinary, 5 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 337 bales, including 247 bales new crop; exports, coastwise, 409 bales; sales, 175 bales; stock, 9,021 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 2,444 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,509 bales; sales, 910 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 173 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,795 bales; sales, 252 bales; stock, 18,181 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 2,615 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,795 bales; sales, 1,797 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits turpentine scarce and firm at 26@26½c. Resins quiet at 90@95c for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 25.—Resin steady; strained 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine steady at 23c. Tar firm at $1. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.40.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 25.—Turpentine firm at 23½c asked. Resin firm; 80c for good strained.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 25.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 23¾c. Resin firm at 85c.

REFEREES AND RECEIVER.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—Lee vs. Lee—William L. Findley.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Freedman, J.*—Koehler & Co. vs. Quigley—Edward Jacobs.

Receiver Appointed Yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Freedman, J.*—H. Koehler & Co. vs. D. J. Quigley—Augustus H. Vanderpool.

MORE GOLD FROM EUROPE

THE WEEK'S IMPORTS INCREASED BY TWO MILLIONS.

And Four Millions More Expected To-day on the Campania—Better Feeling in the Street—Currency in Good Demand, but No Increase in the Premium Rate—Polacks Surprise the Brokers by Appearing with Currency for Sale—Silver for Cotton States.

Wall Street felt a little better yesterday. Stocks were stronger, more gold was received from Europe, and there were other bits of news which helped the improvement.

One of them was that some of the national banks outside this city, which recently bought large amounts of Government bonds as a basis for an increase in their circulation, had secured their new notes and were sending them to the New-York banks which act as their correspondents. If this movement continues it will do a good deal toward relieving the currency stringency and causing a disappearance of the premium on cash.

Currency was in good demand yesterday, but the supply was large enough to prevent an increase in the premium rate. Brokers said that they were paying from ½ to 1 per cent. for money and selling it at from 1 to 1¼ per cent. Spot gold was reported to have changed hands at one half of 1 per cent.

For the first time Polacks appeared among the persons who sold currency to the brokers. There was no proof of it, of course, but they looked very much like the "starving unemployed" who have been making things lively on the east side lately. At any rate, they disposed of their hoardings at the best price obtainable and took their profits without any riotous demonstrations.

It is rather curious that these people, usually so keen at a bargain, should have discovered the chances offered by the currency premium so late in the season. The thrifty Chinese have known all about it from the beginning. A Celestial, called Wong Gee, has gone to Wall Street almost every day with a bundle of money which he has sold to the brokers. He is supposed to represent a syndicate of his countrymen which controls a large number of laundries and sees no objection to selling their receipts at a handsome profit. The impression in the Street is that the Chinese have little to learn about practical finance.

Country banks, both savings and commercial, were reported to be arranging yesterday to take a good deal of money from the brokers.

Two incoming European steamers added to the week's gold receipts. The Columbia, from Southampton, had on board £270,000, or $1,350,000, consigned as follows: Kidder, Peabody & Co., £51,800; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., £69,200; L. Von Hoffman & Co., £104,000; J. & W. Seligman, £19,200; Chase National Bank, £10,000; to order, £33,800. On board the Trave were these lots: Bank of British North America, £130,000; Canadian Bank of Commerce, £50,000; total, £180,000, or $900,000.

The Cunarder Campania is expected to arrive to-day, bringing over $4,000,000 in gold. The Bank of England yesterday sold $50,000 in American coin, which will be shipped to this country.

The Clearing House Loan Committee met yesterday, but made no change in the issue of certificates.

Wall Street did a good deal of figuring on the showing to be made by to-day's bank statement. Four bank Presidents made estimates of the increase in reserve. One put it at $4,000,000, another at $5,000,000, a third at $6,000,000, and the last at $7,000,000.

The Sub-Treasury debit balance at the Clearing House was a small one—only $54,900—and $50,000 of it was paid in gold. Payments over the counter were $1,425,000. Over half of that sum was drawn out on two checks from the Assay Office, which aggregated $730,000. The total of the Assay Office business was $840,000. In the check payments gold was used, except in the case of $60,000 in Treasury notes, passed out on checks for silver bullion purchases.

In its transactions for the day the Sub-Treasury received $60,000 in silver and parted with $90,000 in white coins. Three thousand dollars was transferred by telegraph to New-Orleans, thence to be shipped to places in the cotton States. These States now have almost a monopoly in the demand for silver in that they have residents who like the coin better than bills. The cotton pickers stow their silver away until Winter needs force them to part with their savings. As money to be hoarded for a few months, they like silver.

A feature of the stock market was a raid on Edison Electric Illuminating shares. A report that loans were being closed out was followed by a drop in the stock's quotation from 80 to 71¾. Then came a rally and the price climbed up to 78. Transactions in the stock were not heavy.

The announcement of the prepayment of interest due Sept. 1 on Government 2s means the putting of $125,000 in the hands of holders of the bonds.

Mr. Breen's Salary Not Provided For.

When the Legislature at its late session created the office of Counsel to the Department of Street Improvements in the Annexed District, Matthew P. Breen received the appointment, presumably on a salary of $5,000 a year, but by an oversight no provision was made for paying the salary. Mr. Breen's first month's salary was provided for by the transfer of money from an appropriation made for other purposes. Mr Breen sent a communication to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment asking that a sum sufficient to pay him be transferred from the account of the appropriation for bridges on the Bronx River. The application was referred to Controller Myers. Meanwhile Mr. Breen has been receiving his money from the salary account of the appropriation for the Department of Street Improvements. Deputy Controller Richard A. Storrs says that the flaw in the bill creating the office will doubtless be rectified at the next session of the Legislature.

Harrigan Released and Rearrested.

Luke Harrigan, who was remanded three times in the Tombs Police Court by Justice Martin, at the request of Inspector McLaughlin's officers, on a charge of larceny preferred by Inspector Anderson of Scotland Yard, London, in a cable dispatch, was discharged yesterday on the appeal of Lawyer Emmanuel Friend, there being no specific charge against him.

After being discharged, Harrigan was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Frederick Bernhard, who had a warrant issued by Commissioner Alexander upon the application of the Swedish Vice Consul, Gilbert Frazier. Harrigan was arraigned before the Commissioner and remanded until Sept. 11, pending the investigation of the charges against him in England.

Death of a Scalded Laundrywoman.

Lena Uhl, one of the young women who were scalded by the explosion of the steam mangle in the Hell Gate Laundry, at 248 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, on Thursday, died at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday.

The young woman, despite the best of care, suffered greatly. She was twenty years old and lived at 1,382 Park Avenue.

There are three other persons who were injured at the same time still in the Presbyterian Hospital. Their condition was somewhat improved yesterday, but they are not yet out of danger.

A Reception to Yachtsmen.

The Indian Harbor Hotel at Greenwich, Conn., will give a reception to the members of the various yacht clubs and their friends in that vicinity to-day. The hotel and the trees on the grounds will be decorated with Chinese lanterns and the yachts decorated with flags.

The hotel will be the rendezvous of the yachtsmen, who, with their friends, will be entertained by Mr. Yard, the proprietor of the hotel, with a full-dress ball in the evening, followed by a supper. An orchestra of special merit has been engaged for the occasion.

Great Aerial Fireworks Display.

To-night's display of fireworks at Manhattan Beach, after the "Storming of Vicksburg," will surpass any yet given this season. It will be made up to a great extent of the World's Fair fireworks which were arranged for last Saturday night, but had to be deferred in consequence of the storm. The aerial work will be of a most brilliant description, and the water fireworks will be most interesting if the programme prepared be carried into effect.

Frightened by a Trolley Car.

A horse driven by Charles Warren of Flatbush was frightened by a trolley car in Flatlands yesterday. The horse ran away, and in turning into Franklin Avenue Warren was thrown from the wagon and dragged some distance. He had a leg broken and suffered severe internal injuries. He was taken home after his wounds had been dressed.

IT WAS A WELL-FOUGHT GAME

THE GIANTS AND PITTSBURGS PLAYED A DRAW CONTEST.

Hard Batting Was Done by the Visitors, but the Sharpest Kind of Field Work Saved the Giants—Pretty Plays Made by Burke, Doyle, Fuller, and Wilson—German Had an Off Day and Was Touched Up Rather Lively—Brooklyn Won Again—Other Games Yesterday.

Only the sharpest kind of field work on the part of the New-Yorks saved them from a defeat yesterday. The Pittsburgs outbatted them 17 to 9 in single bases and 25 to 12 in totals, but by a series of remarkably clever and pretty plays the Giants saved themselves from defeat. As it was, they failed to win, the game ending in a tie after a ten-inning contest.

Little German, who has been pitching good ball for the team, had an off day apparently. At any rate, one would be inclined to believe so from the manner in which the Pittsburgs batted. In nearly every inning they made one or more hits, but their runs were few and far between.

Doyle, Burke, Fuller, and Wilson took part in the sharp field work. Wilson, by catching Van Haltren stealing in the first inning, saved one or more runs. On Donovan's hit to centre Killen tried to score from second in the eighth inning, but a long and accurate throw by Doyle caught him at the plate. In the tenth inning the Giants looked like sure losers, but again a throw from the outfield saved the game. Bierbauer was trying to come home from first on Earl's long two-base hit to left field. Burke passed the ball to Fuller, who sent it to Wilson, nipping the runner at the plate.

On the other side Bierbauer made a play that saved the day. Three Giants were on bases when Wilson hit a hot liner over Bierbauer's head. The latter jumped in the air, caught the ball, executing a double play, and saved two or more runs. Ward and Connor deserve censure for stupid base running. They were both caught napping at critical stages.

Pittsburg started off with the lead in the first inning, when Smith got his base on balls and Beckley hit to the right field bleachers for a home run. Davis in the second hit for two bases; Connor got his base on balls, but was forced out at second by Doyle, Davis going to third on the play. On Doyle's steal Davis tallied. German in the third made a hit; Burke sacrificed; Ward took first on balls; Tiernan sacrificed; Davis hit safely, sending in German. Davis was caught napping off first, but while he was being run out Ward got home, giving the New-Yorks the lead.

Davis was hit with a pitched ball in the sixth inning and scored on hits by Connor and Doyle. The Pittsburgs sent a man around the bases in the seventh, when Donovan hit for three bases and came home on Smith's hit. Lyons made a bunt hit in the eighth, took second on Earl's sacrifice, third on a wild pitch, and scored on Killen's single. This made the figures even, and the result was unchanged at the end of the ninth inning.

Bierbauer made a hit for Pittsburg in the tenth, and he was followed by Earl, who rapped the ball for two bases. On this play Bierbauer tried to come home, but he was put out by clever work on the part of Burke, Fuller, and Wilson. Earl, however, made a run when Killen hit safely after two strikes were called on him. Davis and Connor got their bases on balls for New-York, Doyle sacrificed, and Davis came home on Wilson's infield grounder. Fuller fouled out, leaving Connor at third. It was too dark to continue and the game was called. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
V'nH'lt'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Burke, lf.	0	0	1	1	0
Donovan, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Ward, 2b.	1	2	3	4	0
Smith, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	14	1	0	Davis, 3b.	3	2	3	2	0
Glassc'k, ss.	0	1	2	3	0	Connor, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Lyons, 3b.	1	3	0	5	0	Doyle, cf.	0	2	3	2	0
Bierba'r, 2b.	0	2	3	8	0	Wilson, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Mack, c.	0	1	0	1	0	Fuller, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Earle, c.	1	1	6	2	1	German, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Killen, p.	0	3	0	3	0						
Total	5	17	30*	22	2	Total	5	9	30	16	0

Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—5
New-York	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 10; New-York, 8. First base on balls—Off Killen, 7; off German, 4. Struck out—By Killen, 1; by German, 3. Home run—Beckley. Three-base hit—Donovan. Two-base hits—Smith, Lyons, Earle, Ward, Davis, Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Mack, Earle, (2,) Burke, Tiernan, Doyle, Wilson. Stolen bases—Ward, (2,) Tiernan, Davis, Wilson. Double play—Bierbauer, (unassisted.) Hit by pitcher—Davis. Wild pitch—German. Umpire—Mr. Hornung. Weather pleasant. Attendance, 3,000.

BROOKLYN IN A WINNING STREAK.

Capt. Foutz's Men Easily Win a Game from the Chicagos.

By a vigorous use of the bat and gilt-edged fielding at opportune moments, the Brooklyns succeeded in winning a game from Anson and his Colts yesterday. The latter played good ball, but were apparently in poor luck in their hitting. They whacked the ball hard and often, but it went straight at a Brooklyn fielder in a majority of instances.

Both Abbey and Kennedy pitched good ball. Dahlen, while trying to field a batted ball in the fourth inning, strained his leg, and was forced to go to the outfield, Camp playing short the remainder of the game. This young player gave evidence of being a good infielder. One of his plays—a great catch—was the star piece of fielding work of the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Dungan, rf.	1	0	3	0	0	Griffin, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Dah'n, ss&lf.	0	0	1	1	0	Keeler, lf.	2	1	2	0	0
Wil't'f, lf. & cf.	1	3	1	0	0	Foutz, 1b.	1	2	10	0	1
Anson, 1b.	1	3	9	0	1	Hatfield, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Lange, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1	Burns, rf.	1	1	6	0	0
Camp, cf. & ss.	0	1	3	2	0	Daly, 2b.	0	3	1	2	1
Parrott, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0	Kinslow, c.	0	0	3	1	1
Kittredge, c.	0	0	3	2	0	Shoch, ss.	1	1	2	2	0
Abbey, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Kennedy, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Total	4	9	24	11	2	Total	8	11	27	9	3

Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	—4
Brooklyn	3	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	.	—8

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Abbey, 4; off Kennedy, 4. Struck out—By Abbey, 1; by Kennedy, 3. Three-base hits—Wilmot, Camp, Hatfield, Daly. Sacrifice hits—Lange, Keeler, Hatfield, Kennedy. Stolen bases—Wilmot, Foutz, Daly, Kennedy. Double plays—Parrott, Lange and Anson. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Weather pleasant. Attendance, 2,100.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	.	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Base hits—Boston, 9; Cleveland, 3. Errors—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Gastright and Ganzel; Young and Gunson. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	—8
Louisville	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	4	—9

Base hits—Philadelphia, 12; Louisville, 11. Errors—Louisville, 2. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Menefee and Weaver. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Hawke and Robinson; King and Vaughn. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
St. Louis	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	.	—8

Base hits—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Esper and McGuire; Gleason and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	71	30	.703	Cincinnati	48	51	.485
Pittsburg	59	41	.590	Baltimore	46	55	.455
Philadel'a	58	42	.580	St. Louis	45	56	.446
Cleveland	54	44	.551	Chicago	42	59	.416
New-York	52	46	.531	Louisville	38	58	.396
Brooklyn	50	50	.500	Wash'g'n	35	66	.347

Baseball Brevities.

—This afternoon the New-Yorks and Pittsburgs will play two games on the Polo Grounds. The first will be called at 2 o'clock.

—The Washingtons have engaged Pitcher Bly and Catcher Snyder of the Pennsylvania State League.

—Philadelphia has a good young player in Turner, the centrefielder.

—The release of Vickery has been recalled by Philadelphia.

—Dooley has been engaged to play first base for Troy.

—Pitcher Sigsby has been released by Troy.

—Chicago will play at Eastern Park to-day.

—Washington is trying to get Brouthers.

Where the Fish Are Biting.

The storm of the earlier part of the week, followed by that of Wednesday night, with its attendant havoc among fish pounds and fishing smacks, was reflected in yesterday morning's wholesale price of fish. There was an indisposition to give any definite information in the wholesale section of Fulton Market, but from a trustworthy source it was learned that advances were material. During the week bluefish have gone up from 4 and 5 to 7 and 8 cents, cod from 6 and 7 to 7 and 8 cents, porgies from 4 to 6 cents, hakes from 2 and 3 to 5 and 6 cents, sea bass from 4 to 6 and 8 cents. In Washington Market fish were quoted yesterday at retail as follows: Bluefish, 10 and 12 cents; porgies, 8 to 10 cents; cod, 9 to 12 cents. While no further advance may be expected, a decline is not likely, unless ample supplies at present unlooked for are forthcoming.

On Wednesday the fishing steamer Eliza Hancox, with a crowd of eager anglers on board, anchored as usual on the banks. So rough was the water and so frantic the appeals of the passengers that the vessel returned, leaving her anchor on the bottom.

Last Monday the Al Foster's passengers were anchored over the Cholera Banks, where they were rewarded with an extraordinary catch of bass. Many were so burdened that they carried away only a portion of their takes. The same day the Angler was on the Fishing Banks, but the only bites were those of snappers.

No fish are biting to any extent as yet save eels at Hell Gate, of which the catch is good.

For Other Sporting News See Page 3.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 25, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market is more active and firm at 16c for No. 7....Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7 at 16c; 1,000 bags do, cost and freight, at 15½c, and 500 bags No. 6, cost and freight, at 16c....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 34,500 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing firm at 25@40 points advance, on local covering. Havre was steady at ¾f decline. Hamburg was steady and unchanged to ¼ pfennig advance. August deliveries stood at the close at 15.15@15.25c, (selling at 15c for 1,500 bags,) September at 15.20@15.25c, (selling at 14.90@15.05c for 12,250 bags,) October at 15.25@15.30c, (selling at 14.95@15.15c for 4,750 bags,) November at 15.20@15.25c, December at 15.20@15.25c, (selling at 14.85@15.20c for 14,500 bags,) January at 15.15@15.25c, (selling at 14.90c for 250 bags,) March at 14.90@15c, (selling at 14.60@14.65c for 500 bags,) and May at 14.80@14.90, (selling at 14.55c for 1,000 bags. Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 190,033 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 57,639 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 7,785 bags.

COTTON—Futures were very irregular and sold off 17 points on September on the free issuing of notices, with other months 7@8 points off with Liverpool, but reacting on a better report from Wall Street and eager desire to purchase, with the close steady at 2 points decline on September and other months 6@8 points above yesterday....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 171,100 bales....August deliveries stood here at the close at 7.04@7.08c, (selling at 6.95c for 100 bales,) September at 7.08@7.09c, (selling at 6.91@7.08c for 36,300 bales,) October at 7.32@7.33c, (selling at 7.19@7.33c for 25,200 bales,) November at 7.44@7.45c, (selling at 7.31@7.45c for 28,200 bales,) December at 7.54@7.55c, (selling at 7.41@7.55c for 34,000 bales,) January at 7.63@7.64c, (selling at 7.50@7.64c for 39,500 bales,) February at 7.73@7.74c, (selling at 7.59@7.65c for 2,000 bales,) and March at 7.83@7.84c, (selling at 7.70@7.85c for 4,800 bales,) May at 8.01@8.03, (selling at 7.84@7.89 for 1,000 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 101 bales sold to spinners and 700 bales to shippers at steady prices; middling, 7¾@7⅞c....Port receipts to-day, 2,256 bales, against 3,098 bales same day last year, and for this week, 13,231 bales, against 12,868 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The low grades show steadiness, while other grades are dull and weak....Sales were about 5,550 pkgs, including 300 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.15, 300 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.50, 2,000 bbls Winter wheat clears at $3@$3.05, 300 bbls Spring wheat clears at $3, 700 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.60@$3.75, 600 bbls Spring wheat patents at $3.85@$4.10, and fancy up to $4.30; City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.60@$2.65, No. 2 at $2.50, fine at $1.95, rye mixtures at $2.70, supers at $2.35, 1,050 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.65@$2.75. ....Arrivals since our last, 8,672 bbls and 19,731 sacks, and export clearances hence, 4,145 bbls and 31,798 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 88,429 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 200 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $3@$3.25, and fancy at $3.35....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 88c; fine yellow, $1.05....HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 80c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 80c....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ⅌ 100 lb....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 54@55c, from track and for boatloads....BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was a shade firmer, with a moderate inquiry from shippers and the trade....Sales, 350,000 bushels, of which 76,000 bushels to shippers, including 20,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter at 1¼c under September, delivered, and 68½c, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels ungraded red at 62@66¼c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter on private terms, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ¼c over September, delivered. The trade bought 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ⅛c under September, delivered; 250,000 bushels No. 2 red, in store, at ⅝c under September to ⅛c over September, according to time; 6,000 bushels ungraded red at 62@64⅛c, delivered, and 2,000 bushels No. 3 red at 64¼c, elevator....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 67⅛c, store; do. early September, at 67⅜c, store; No. 1 hard scarce; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 68⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 67⅛c....The clearances hence since our last were 345,644 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 388,679 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 192,775 bushels, and in the interior 518,314 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 348,805 bushels....Options were more active and opened weak at ⅛@⅜c decline on lower cables, weakness at Chicago, and reports of financial trouble in Wall Street, which were later denied, and prices turned about ⅝@⅞c, helped by better late cables, large clearances, and local covering, with the close firm at ⅛@¼c over yesterday....Future sales were 3,655,000 bushels, with August closing at 67c, 1,575,000 bushels September at 66¾@67⅜c, closing at 67⅜c; 475,000 bushels October at 69¼@70c, closing at 70c; 20,000 bushels November at 72⅜c; 1,550,000 bushels December at 74@74⅞c, closing at 74⅜c; 35,000 bushels May at 81@81⅝c, closing at 81c.

CORN—Spot was very dull at unchanged prices. ....Sales, 66,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 45⅞c, free on board, afloat. The trade bought 2,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 45c, elevator, and 32,000 bushels do at 45@45¼c, delivered....The receipts for the day were 17,200 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 82,077 bushels, with, in the interior, 469,363 bushels....The clearances hence were 260 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 96,164 bushels....Options were moderately active and ⅛c down to ⅛c up, influenced by the West and easier cables, with the late Western dispatches firmer....The sales of options were 480,000 bushels, with August closing at 44⅞c; 215,000 bushels September at 44½@44⅞c, closing at 44⅞c; 205,000 bushels October at 45⅝@46c, closing at 45⅞c; 60,000 bushels December at 46⅛@46¾c, closing at 46¾c.

OATS—Spot were firm and fairly active, in part on export account....Sales, 143,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 32½@33c for 41,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 31½@32c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white clipped at 34c; No. 3 do at 33½c; No. 2 mixed at 29½@29¾c for 73,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 28½@29c; rejected white at 31c; rejected mixed at 28c; No. 2 Chicago at 30½@30¾c; track mixed at 30@32c for 4,000 bushels, and track white at 33@40c for 20,000 bushels....Options declined ⅛@¼c, advanced ¼@⅜c, and closed firm, with a fair trade....Sales of options, 325,000 bushels, including 75,000 bushels August at 29⅝@29¾c, closing at 29¾c; 125,000 bushels September at 29⅝@30c, closing at 30c; 150,000 bushels October at 30⅛@30½c, closing at 30½c; 70,000 bushels November at 30¾@31c, closing at 31c; No. 2 white, 25,000 bushels October at 33c. ....The receipts here to-day were 165,900 bushels; exports, 20,025 bushels.

HOPS—Reports from the country show a falling off in the demand, and the local trade continues dull, with prices unchanged....Choice State quoted at 22c and the best Pacific coast at 21@22c.

METALS—Tin firm; spot quoted at 19.02½c bid. ....Copper steady at 9.50c....Lead quiet at 3.45c.... Spelter steady at 3.65c.

OILS—There were no changes in the market for cottonseed oil. Business continued slow, and prices were without change and nominally steady at 33@34c for prime crude and 39@40c for prime yellow. New crop prime crude for October delivery was offered at 30c. Lard oil was without change and quiet at 63@65c. Other oils were unchanged.

PROVISIONS—For hog products at the West the market was weaker during early 'Change under realizing sales, but later buying by packers, stimulated by small receipts and higher prices for hogs, caused a sharp advance and the close was firm, with pork up 30@42½ points, lard unchanged, to 5 points higher, and ribs 15@40 points up for the day.... PORK fairly active; firm; sales, 400 bbls; quoted at $14.50@$15.25 for mess, $17@$19 for short clear, and $17.50@$18 for family mess. At Chicago September closed at $13.30, October at $13.40, and January at $12.70....Short ribs opened at an advance of 12½ points for September delivery, reacted 5 points under realizing sales by longs, but subsequently free buying by leading packers, stimulated by a decrease in the movement of swine, caused a sharp advance, and the close was firm and 40 points higher, at $8.42½, October was up 27½ points at $8.02½, and January rose 15 points to $6.75. DRESSED HOGS—Despite an advance West, were without change; quoted at 7¾c for 160 lb average, nominal for 200 lb, 7½c for 180 lb, 7⅞c for 140 lb, 8c for 120 lb, and 8¼c for pigs; interior deliveries, 33,000 head....CUTMEATS in slow demand, but about steady. Sales, 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 to 12 lb average, at 12c, closing at 11@12c for pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 10½@11c for pickled hams, and 6¾c for pickled shoulders....BEEF was quiet but steady; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17....BEEF HAMS were quiet, but about steady, with, at the West, $15.50 quoted, while here $17.50 was quoted.... LARD—For Western steam the market was dull and prices were lower, sympathizing with the early weakness at the West; cash was lower, sales being made of 250 tcs to an exporter at $8.57½, closing steady at $8.65 nominal. Options—No sales, closing at $8.65 nominal for August, $8.65 nominal for September, and $8.35 nominal for October. City steam was quiet, but steady, at $8@$8.25; sales, 70 tcs; refined was quiet and easier at $9.35 for the Continent and $9.60 for South America; compound was quiet, but steady, at $7.50@$7.75. At Chicago September closed at $8.10, October at $7.90, and January at $7.45.... TALLOW—Sales were made last evening of 136 hhds prime city at 4⅞c, but up to the close of 'Change to-day no further transactions were reported, and the market was steady at 4⅞c....STEARINE—There is no demand for lard stearine, and the price is nominally 11½c. Oleo stearine continues scarce and nominally at 9½c....BUTTER—The very light receipts keeps the market firm, and a slight advance is reported on fancy grades, with the demand, however, very light....Western extra creamery, 25½c; do, poor to prime, 17@24c; State creamery at 25½c for extra tubs and 25c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 23½c; do, poor to prime, 19@22½c; imitation creamery, 15@19c; Western dairy, 14½@18c; Western factory, 14½@18c.... CHEESE—The market is a shade easier owing to the light demand....Full-cream State is within the range of 8⅜@9⅛c for large white, 9⅛@9¼c for colored, and 8@9⅛c for small size; part skims at 2@6¼c, full skims at 1c....EGGS—The offerings are rather free, but the market rules steady on moderate receipts. State and Pennsylvania, 17@17½c; Western, best, 15@15½c; Western seconds, ⅌ case, $2.25@$3.50.

RICE—There is some disposition to withhold fancy lots, and the market rules firm on a fair demand....Domestic, poor to choice, 2⅛@5½c; Patna, 4¼@4⅝c; Japan, 4@4¼c.

SUGAR—The demand continues good at steady prices. Sales, 10,600 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2¾c; 1,000 tons Muscovado, 89° test, at 3c, and 1,000 tons do, at Boston, at 3c....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2¾c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3½c....Refined are active and firm....Cut loaf and crushed, 5¾@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

TOBACCO—The market is dull, with values more or less nominal. Sales included 100 cases 1892 Ohio at 6½c, 50 cases 1890 Wisconsin Havana on private terms, 100 cases sundries at 6@30c, 150 bales Havana at 60c@$1.05, and 100 bales Sumatra at $2.50@$4.

WOOL—There is a little better feeling in the market, but manufacturers continue to buy very sparingly, as the amount of ready money is not large. Sales, 35,000 lb Texas, 2,000 lb pulled, 100,000 lb Territory, 2,000 lb Southern, 2,000 lb Australian, 500 lb scoured, and 500,000 lb carpet (part for export) on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The market for grain freights continues extremely dull and weak, both on the berth and full cargoes. Petroleum and general cargo freights are likewise very sluggish, and the tone of the market is easy, except for handy-size spot vessels, which are in small supply. West India and South American freights, while steady, are inactive, and the coastwise trades are depressed and sluggish. Berth engagements hence: To Antwerp, 16,000 bushels grain, at 3¼d; to Genoa and Leghorn, 700 hhds tobacco at 25s for Kentucky and 20s for Virginia hogsheads; to Liverpool, 5,000 bxs cheese, 30@35s. Charters: A British steamer, 1,534 tons, with grain from Baltimore to Bordeaux at 2s 9d; oats, 2s 4½d, spot; a British steamer, with cotton from Savannah to Liverpool at 33s 9d, option of Bremen at 35s; a ship, with coal from Baltimore to San Francisco at $5.75; a British ship, 1,675 tons, with hemp from Manila to New-York or Boston at $4.25, option of Liverpool at $4.70.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Bears at Work in the Grain Pits Forcing Down the Prices.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—There was a grand swing to all the markets on the Chicago Board of Trade today. The bears pressed the selling early and forced the prices down in all grain pits. When everything on the floor was oversold, the trade got some good bull news in wheat, which alarmed the shorts and started speculative buying. Wheat got such a rally that all other markets followed.

Following a bad break in the first hour, when the lowest prices of this remarkable year were made in several options, there was a strong recovery, which closed with everything on the floor above yesterday's figures.

The volume of business was double that of any day for two weeks. Wheat broke from 60⅝c to 59⅜c just at the close. This was all the more remarkable, as Liverpool cables were the weakest of the season, quoting spot wheat 2d lower. Exports of wheat and flour for the day reached 965,000 bushels and local money conditions were improved.

Corn touched 38⅛c for September on the break and rallied to 37c.

Pork and ribs closed 40c over last night. Lard is unchanged.

Wheat at the opening was about ⅛c higher than yesterday's closing, and prices further advanced ⅛@¼c, then began to ease up, and prices declined 1⅛@1¼c for September and 1c for December, became stronger, and advanced 1⅜@1½c for September and 1¼@1⅜c for December, held firmly, and the closing was about ⅛c higher for September and ⅝c higher for December.

The early show of strength was due to the fact that a prominent stock house in New-York, which it was supposed yesterday would fail, had made satisfactory arrangements and did not suspend. But the advance brought out rather free speculative offerings, considered by many traders as a raid on the market to enable shorts to cover, and this caused the decline, assisted, no doubt, by the discouraging market advices from abroad.

Cables were bearish, especially those from Liverpool. *Beerbohm* said that the trade in England had suffered some depression, owing to the large supplies from America. At the same time, the English wheat crop is reported to be the poorest since 1879. There was very good demand at the decline.

Some parties were looking for a rather bullish statement of the Vienna Congress, and it was believed that the vote on the Silver bill Monday will help the market. Local receipts continue small. In corn, operations were not confined so exclusively to local traders, a very good business being transacted for outside account.

The market opened weak, with offerings very free, a good share of which was for New-York and foreign account, and under this selling pressure sold off at ⅝c. At the decline some of the prominent sellers of yesterday took in their profits, and St. Louis also covered large lines, which caused the price to react ⅞@1c, after which the price changed but little, ruled steady, and at the close gained a fraction.

There was some talk that a large line of "long" property, held by a prominent local operator, had been put on the market, which was instrumental in causing the early depression.

Oats showed more life. The opening was weak, in sympathy with other grains and on the liberal selling, which depressed prices ⅛c. There was liberal buying on the decline, especially for September, by the shipping houses, and 275,000 bushels of No. 2 cash were taken for shipment at 23¾c, of the same as September. This caused a firmer feeling in September, and prices advanced ⅜c, and the other months improved ⅛c and the market closed steady.

There was a little stir in provisions early, when it was thought Armour offered both September and October lard down to encourage selling of ribs. There was still more stir later when a local operator got short on cash ribs and tried to buy September ribs for protection. The trade pursued him and gained.

Freights were slow, but steady, with moderate offerings of vessel room at 1¼@1½c for wheat, and 1@1¼c for corn to Buffalo, and 3c for corn to Kingston.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug.	60⅜	60½	59⅜	60¼
Sept.	60⅝	60⅝@60⅞	59⅝	60¾
Dec.	67¼	67⅜@67⅞	66⅛	67⅜
Corn, No. 2—				
Aug.	36¾	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞
Sept.	36⅝@36⅞	37	36⅜	36⅞@37
Oct.	37⅜	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞
May.	40	40⅛	39⅜	40⅜
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept.	23½	23¾	23	23¾
Oct.	24⅜	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜
May.	29⅜	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜
Mess pork, ⅌ bbl—				
Aug.	....	....	....	$13.30
Sept.	$13.00	$13.30	$12.97½	13.30
Oct.	13.05	13.40	13.05	13.40
Lard, ⅌ 100 lb—				
Aug.	....	....	....	8.10
Sept.	8.12½	8.12½	7.95	8.10
Oct.	7.90	7.90	7.72½	7.90
Short ribs, ⅌ 100 lb—				
Aug.	....	....	....	8.40
Sept.	8.15	8.42½	8.10	8.40
Oct.	7.82½	8.02½	7.72½	8.02½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour slow; sales on private terms; No. 3, 36⅜c; No. 2 Spring wheat, 60½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, sales on private terms; No. 2 red, 60½c; No. 2 corn, 36⅞c; No. 2 oats, 23¾c; No. 2 rye, 44½c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1; prime timothy seed, $3.45; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $13.40@$13.65; lard, ⅌ 100 lb, $8.10@$8.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.55@$8.60; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, ⅌ gallon, $1.12; sugar, cut loaf unchanged. Oats—No. 2 white, free on board, 27@27½c; No. 3 do, do, 25½@26½c; barley, No. 3, no sales; No. 4, free on board, 32c.

Articles.	*Receipts.*	*Shipments.*
Flour, barrels	13,144	12,422
Wheat, bushels	73,000	58,000
Corn, bushels	378,000	331,000
Oats, bushels	347,000	277,000
Rye, bushels	7,000	
Barley, bushels	1,000	2,000

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 25, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	949	....	2	2,504	733
Sixtieth Street	336	....	225	2,115	....
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	762
Hoboken	1,073	....	....	433	....
Total	2,358	....	202	5,051	1,495

BEEVES—Receipts were 142 cars, 56 cars at Jersey City, 21 cars at Sixtieth Street, 46 cars at Hoboken, and 19 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad; 63 cars consigned to slaughterers, 49 cars for export, and 30 cars for the market. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef at 8c ⅌ lb and American steers at 9@10½c, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow will be: Eastman's Company, 1,200 quarters of beef in the Chester and 1,800 do in the Etruria; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 240 cattle on the England and 110 do on the Apollo; J. Shamberg & Son, 235 do on the Apollo; M. Goldsmith, 260 do on the England; N. Morris, 1,400 quarters in the Llandaff City. Trade was slow and dull, but all were sold at a reduction of 10c ⅌ cwt. Colorados sold at $3.40@4.15 ⅌ cwt; Texans at $3.35@3.50, common to prime native steers at $3.15@4.80, few tops at $4.85@4.90, mixed oxen and steers at $3.65@4.10, stags at $4, bulls at $2.20@2.75, heifers at $2.35.

SALES.—D. M'PHERSON & CO.—10 Ohio steers, 1,555 lb average, at $4.80 ⅌ 100 lb; 16 do, 1,344 lb, at $4.60; 6 do, 1,513 lb, at $4.50; 7 do, 1,050 lb, at $3.80; 13 do, 1,047 lb, at $3.25; 17 Indiana do (coarse), 1,303 lb, at $3.70; 7 do, 1,142 lb, at $3.15; 18 Kentucky do, 1,303 lb, at $4.50; 20 do, 1,382 lb, at $4.45; 18 do, 1,322 lb, at $4.20; 10 West Virginia do, 1,328 lb, at $4.65; 21 do, 1,107 lb, at $3.60; 22 do, 1,144 lb, at $3.60; 8 oxen and steers, 1,296 lb, at $4.10; 18 do, 1,374 lb, at $4; 5 heifers, 702 lb, at $2.35; 1 do, 1,760 lb, at $2.35; 1 stag, 1,590 lb, at $4; 1 bull, 1,410 lb, at $2.75; 3 do, 606 lb, at $2.20; 1 do, 710 lb, at $2.20. S. SANDERS—4 Ohio steers, 1,388 lb, at $4.90; 3 do, 1,423 lb, at $4.85; 9 do, 1,311 lb, at $4.80; 1 do, 1,270 lb, at $4.80; 7 West Virginia, 1,114 lb, at $3.90; 12 do, 1,075 lb, at $3.50; 2 Illinois ko, 1,195 lb, at $4.10; 1 do, 1,180 lb, at $4; 21 Colorados, 1,241 lb, at $4.15; 21 do, 1,224 lb, at $4.15; 39 do, 1,189 lb, at $3.40; 20 Texans, 1,165 lb, at $3.35; 23 do, 1,182 lb, at $3.50; 9 oxen and steers, 1,245 lb, at $3.65; 1 bull, 1,120 lb, at $2.75; 2 do, 1,100 lb, at $2.50. NEWTON & GILLETT—18 West Virginia steers, 1,359 lb, at $4.60; 17 do, 1,363 lb, at $4.40; 19 do, 1,281 lb, at $4.30; 1 do, 970 lb, at $3.65.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 28 cars; 11 cars at Jersey City, for the market; 10 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 2 cars, with 2 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to slaughterers. Market steady and unchanged for both sheep and lambs. Sheep sold at $2@$4 ⅌ 100 lb; lambs at $4.50@$6.25 for common to choice. *SALES.*—M. COLLINS—56 Delaware lambs, 71 lb average, at $6.12½ ⅌ 100 lb; 261 Virginia do, 59 lb, at $5.50; 189 do, 56 lb, at $5.25; 40 do, 55 lb, at $5; 126 do, 51 lb, at $4.25; 39 Virginia sheep and lambs, 66 lb, at $3; 86 Ohio sheep, 86 lb, at $4. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—249 Virginia lambs, 61 lb, at $5.70; 216 do, 64 lb, at $5.62½; 119 do, 58 lb, at $5; 113 do, 54 lb, at $4.50. J. F. PIDCOCK—244 State lambs, 68 lb, at $6.25; 109 do, 65 lb, at $6.10; 167 Pennsylvania do, 58 lb, at $5.75; 216 do, 61 lb, at $5.50; 261 West Virginia do, 53 lb, at $5; 243 do, 58 lb, at $4.35; 110 State sheep, 87 lb, at $4; 35 West Virginia do, 87 lb, at $2.40; 39 Pennsylvania do, 79 lb, at $2. S. JUDD & CO.—264 West Virginia lambs, 61 lb, at $5.12½; 92 do, 65 lb, at $5.62½. NEWTON & GILLETT—216 West Virginia lambs, 62 lb, at $6.10; 51 do, 53 lb, at $4.75. D. HARRINGTON—448 Kentucky lambs, 59 lb, at $5.25; 220 Western sheep, 87 lb, at $3.70; 197 do, 89 lb, at $2.12½. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—228 Kentucky lambs, 75 lb, at $6; 229 do, 63 lb, at $5.75; 146 State do, 61 lb, at $5; 23 State sheep, 65 lb, at $3; 30 do, 96 lb, at $3.62½. G. DILLENBACK—230 Kentucky lambs, 62 lb, at $5.75.

VEALS AND CALVES—Trade limited on a light supply at steady prices, with veals selling at $5@$7.25 ⅌ cwt, and fed calves at $4@$4.25. *SALES.*—HUME & MULLEN—18 veals, 147 lb average, at $7.25 per 100 lb; 110 do, 156 lb, at $7.25; 9 do, 110 lb, at $6; 4 do, 170 lb, at $5.50; 8 do, 170 lb, at $5. J. P. NELSON—15 veals, 145 lb, at $7.25; 3 fed calves, 280 lb, at $4. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—21 veals, 139 lb, at $7.25; 16 fed calves, 237 lb, at $4.25.

HOGS—The arrivals were 10 cars evenly divided between Jersey City and Fortieth Street. A few for sale. Market steady at $5.75@$6.50 ⅌ cwt. *SALES.*—HUME & MULLEN—9 State hogs, 210 lb average, at $6 ⅌ 100 lb; 1 rough, 320 lb, at $5.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,480 head; total for week thus far, 9,840 head; for same time last week, 12,480 head; consigned through, 2,240 head; to New-York, 1,780 head; on sale, 240 head; market opened dull and lower; closed steady for good butchers'; slow for heavy; light to good butchers' steers, $3@$3.50; choice steers of 1,300 pounds held at $4.50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 12,150 head; total for week thus far, 43,800 head; for same time last week, 43,800 head; consigned through, 9,150 head; to New-York, 3,450 head; on sale, 3,000 head; market opened stronger; closed dull and weak; good to choice light Yorkers, $6@$6.25; good mediums, $5.75@$5.90; good heavy, $5.65@$5.85; grassy lots, $5.40@$5.60; roughs, $4@$4.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,000 head; total for the week thus far, 31,600 head; for same time last week, 28,000 head; consigned through, 2,400 head; to New-York, 2,400 head; on sale, 2,200 head; market opened dull and 15@25c lower for lambs; closed dull and weak; choice lambs, $4.75@$5.10; good, $4.25@$4.50; common, $3.25@$4; choice sheep, $3.75@$4; culls and common, $1.25@$2.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 380 head; market nothing doing; all through consignments. No cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market slow; medium and light weights, $6.00@$6.05; extreme heavy, $5.40@$5.65; 6 cars of hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 800 head; market stronger at about unchanged prices.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market 10@15c higher; best price for Texas steers, $3.25; cows, $2.60; few natives on sale. Hogs—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market opened lower, closed strong, 10c higher; top prices, $5.75; bulk of sales, $5.40@$5.70. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 300 head; market steady on good demand; no change.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market steady; no extra steers here; best, to-day, $4.90; others, $4.50@$4.75; common, $2.75@$3.75; Texans and Westerns unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market closed 10c lower; mixed and packers, $5@$5.40; heavy and butchers' weights, $5.40@$5.60; medium, $5.60@$5.70; light, $5.60@$5.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market steady; mixed natives, ewes and wethers, $2.75@$4.25; Westerns, $2.65@$3.25; lambs, $3.25@$5.40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Fair Demand for Beef, Ham, and Bacon—Little Call for Pork.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—3:45 P. M.—Beef in moderate demand. Pork in poor demand; prime mess, Western fine, easy at 87s 6d; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, easy at 38s. Hams in moderate demand. Bacon in fair demand. Cheese in fair demand. Tallow in fair demand. Spirits of turpentine in moderate demand. Resin in moderate demand. Lard—Spot in poor demand; futures in no demand. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 3½d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 5d. Flour in fair demand. Corn—Spot and futures in fair demand; mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 10½d; August steady at 3s 11d; September steady at 3s 11d; October steady at 4s. Hops at London—Pacific Coast in moderate demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady. American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 4 6-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 6-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 5-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 5-64@4 6-64d; November and December delivery, 4 7-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 8-64@4 9-64d; January and February delivery, 4 10-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 12-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 13-64@4 14-64d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—Provisions—American refrigerator beef, fore quarters, 3⅛d; hind quarters, 5 ⅝d ⅌ lb.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Provisions—American refrigerator beef, fore quarters, 2s@2s 4d; hind quarters, 3s 6d@3s 10d ⅌ 8 lb by the carcass. Produce—Australian Tallow—Mutton, 27s 6d@29s 3d ⅌ cwt. Beet Sugar—August, 14s 2¼d; October, 13s 7½d. Calcutta linseed, August shipment, 41s 6d ⅌ quarter. Linseed cake 7 lb, 2s 6d ⅌ ton for Western. Linseed oil, 20s 10½d ⅌ cwt. Sperm oil, 48 lb, 10s ⅌ ton. Spirits of turpentine, 21s 1½d ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Aug 25.—Sugar quiet. Exchange, quiet.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 26 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 12:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Etruria";) at 2:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 6 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 A. M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND and JAMAICA, also JACMEL and AUX-CAYES HAITI, per steamship Adirondack; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA and CURACAO, also SAVANILLA, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 2:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Chester, via Southampton; at 2 P. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 P. M. for CAPE COLONY and NATAL direct, per steamship Constance.

Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *17 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Trans-Pacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of Supplementary Mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.

Chester, Aug. 26, 4 P. M.	Paris, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
New-York, Aug. 30, 7 A. M.	Berlin, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.

From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Au. 30, 8:30 A.M.	*Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ A.M.
Germanic, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.	Germanic, Oct. 4, noon.
*Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A. M.	*Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30 A.M.
Britannic, Sept. 20, 12½ P.M.	Britannic, Oct. 18, 11 A.M.

From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf....Sat., Sept. 2, 9 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent....Sat., Sept. 9, 4 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli....Sat., Sept. 16, 8 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

HEARN. West 14th St.
Trunks, Satchels, Bags, Steamer Chairs, Rugs, &c.
Largest stock and best values in New-York.

COLUMBIAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—COLON.
Panama, South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and California.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Sailings from Pier 34, foot Canal St.:
S. S. City of Para.........Wednesday, 30th Aug., noon
S. S. Newport.........Monday, 11th Sept., noon
S. S. Colombia.........Wednesday, 20th Sept., noon
For freight, passenger, and general information, apply to the General Agents.
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
35 Broadway, or pier foot Canal St., N. R.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. City of Augusta.........Thursday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Birmingham.Saturday, Aug. 26, 3 P. M.
S. S. Tallahassee.........Tuesday, Aug. 29, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt., S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way.
W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt., Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
YEMASSEE.........Saturday, Aug. 26, 12 noon
CHEROKEE.........Tuesday, Aug. 29, 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.........Friday, Sept. 1, 3 P. M.
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

Maine Steamship Company
The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL, Agent, at the pier.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. —Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TIMES, UPTOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway.....Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.

Ems, Sat., Aug. 26, 9 A. M.	Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 29, 9 A. M.	Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon
Trave, Wed., Aug. 30, 9 A M	Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 2, 10 P. M.	Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon
Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A. M.	Ems, Sat., Sept. 23, 7 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.

Werra, Sept. 9	Kaiser, Oct. 21	Fulda, Dec. 9
Kaiser, Sept. 16	Fulda, Nov. 4	Werra, Dec. 30
Fulda, Sept. 23	Werra, Nov. 18	Kaiser, Jan. 6
Werra, Oct. 4	Kaiser, Nov. 25	Spree, Jan. 16

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.

Columbia, Aug. 31, 9 A. M.	F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P. M.
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.	Columbia, S. 28, 7:30 A. M.
Normannia, S. 14, 8:30 AM	A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 1:30 P. M.

First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.	Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M.
Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A. M.	Campania, Sep. 30, 8½ AM
Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.	Servia, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
Aurania, Sept. 19, noon.	Umbria, Oct. 7, 4 A. M.

EXTRA STEAMER.
Gallia, Sept. 5, 1 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.

Ethiopia, Aug. 26, 4 P. M.	Circassia, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Anchoria, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.	Furnessia, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.

Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ALASKA.........Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.........Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
ALASKA.........Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.
From pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.
S. S. ROTTERDAM, Thursday, Aug. 31, 8:30 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM, Saturday, Sept. 2, 9:30 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lowest rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE.
FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, and all Eastern Points.
DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. The Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each steamer.
Leave New-York from Pier 28 North River (old No.) week days at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M., Sundays, 5:30 P. M. only. Pullman vestibuled trains leave Fall River at 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M.
Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., Jersey City 4:00 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.
Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday; connecting trains leave wharf 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 8:30 A. M. only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.
AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.
INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS. Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE
FOR
BOSTON, WORCESTER,
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 5:35 P. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. and 12 mid.) at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Orient, Manhanset House, Greenport, Shelter Island Heights, Southold, and Sag Harbor. Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 6 P. M., except Sundays. Saturdays, on and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday, Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from East 31st St. 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves half an hour earlier. Sundays, 5 P. M. from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH NORWALK.—Steamer City of Albany; Beekman St., 2:35 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M.; East 31st St., 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:20 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat. RHINEBECK and CATSKILL for mountain resorts.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45;
Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.
For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St., N. R., for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. every week day. From July 2 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 1 P. M. Saturdays.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
8:45 A. M.—Southern Tier Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Hornellsville, and Salamanca. Parlor car daily except Sunday to Monticello.
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo, Rochester, and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:
EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.
SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-Room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:25, Montreal, 6:45 A. M.
ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS. VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-Room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 2:28 P. M.; arrives Pittsfield 8:15 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 8:33, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 1:45, 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Wescott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON MONDAY, AUG. 28, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT $17.00.
Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.
9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
1:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, and Livingston Manor.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:02 A.M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P.M.
10:00 A.M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P.M.
10:03 A.M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P.M.
11:00 A.M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P.M.
12:00 M.,	†Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P.M.
12:03 P.M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P.M.
2:00 P.M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:30 P.M.
3:00 P.M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	†8:40 P.M.
4:00 P.M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P.M.
5:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P.M.
11:00 P.M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A.M.
12:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A.M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

WORLD'S FAIR.
Select parties leave New-York bi-weekly for Chicago, visiting Washington, Niagara Falls, the St. Lawrence, &c. Vestibule trains, dining cars, best railroads and hotels everywhere. All traveling expenses included.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.
A special party will leave New-York on Aug. 28 for a twenty-seven-day tour to the Yellowstone, including a week's sojourn at Chicago, with visits to the World's Fair.
Independent tickets by all routes.
Full particulars on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY,
Catskill Mountains.
Connects with 9:20, 11:20, and 3:20 trains on New-York Central, and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroad. Also with Albany Day Boats and Catskill Evening Line.
A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:45 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis El. R'y; due at the Mountain Station in 4 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
In Effect July 2, 1893.
9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrive Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Car.
12:00 NOON, PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning.) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)
5:00 P. M.—SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Memphis, and New-Orleans. Dining Car.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:50, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Limited,) 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30, (Dining Car,) A. M., 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50 to Red Bank, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
A 11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New-Paltz.
B 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor cars attached Saturdays to Bloomville and Caldwell, Lake George.
C 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A, B, C. Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A, 10:00; B, 11:00 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City, P. R. R. Station: A, 10:40; B, 11:20 A. M.; C, 3:28 P. M.
HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.
NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.
FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE, AND POINT PLEASANT.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
*Denotes express trains.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
RUFUS BLODGETT, Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.